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15

The Bombay Chronicle

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9 OCT 1931

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE

Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

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VOL. XIX NO. 237

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

"THERE IS NO WORD LIKE DEFEAT IN MY DICTIONARY".

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

BREAKDOWN DUE TO COMPOSITION OF CONFERENCE.

Communalists Play To Diehard Tune.

SHAFI WANTS BRITAIN TO SETTLE COMMUNAL QUESTION.

Premier Narrates Nursery Tales To Round Table Knights.

MINORITY COMMITTEE ADJOURNED "SINE DIE."

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 8. The Unofficial Minorities Conference has failed to agree. Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his statement before the Minorities Committee this morning said that the conference is unrepresentative. In the absence of Governmental declaration of their policy and in view of a responsible party's dilatory attitude, he moved adjournment of the Minorities Committee till the fundamental political issues are settled.

Practically every member of the Minority Committee who was present when they met this morning, all looked depressed and unwilling even to converse amongst themselves due to the failure of last night's negotiations.

All eyes were fixed at Mahatma Gandhi as speculation was rife he would inform the Premier that he was unwilling to continue to be a member of the Minority Committee. They watched him and listened to every word that Gandhi uttered and found that all their so-called intelligent anticipations were incorrect.

BRITAIN NOT PLAYING THE GAME. Gandhi once again in all humility stressed for the appointment of a Judicial Tribunal and asserted that he could not solve the communal problem because of the peculiar composition of the Conference. As wired earlier he also told the delegates that the question could not be settled unless India knew what Britain wanted to give the Indian people.

HANGMAN'S JOB. The Aga Khan who could not attend the informal conference owing to bad cold at

tended the Minority Committee and preferred Sir Mahomed Shafi to do the hangman's job to assure the Premier that it was Britain alone who could settle the communal question which statement was received by members with their heads hung low except by a few reactionaries who nodded their approval to Sir M. Shafi. Dr. Ambedkar got another opportunity to indulge in his favourite pastime of throwing mud at Mahatma and this time he belaboured all his former exploits. Looking at Gandhi the Doctor said: "You know perfectly well that you have done your best not to allow nationalist depressed class leaders to come to London to undo your mischievous campaign. This was received by Mahatma with a smile and a 'Thank you'."

Gandhi's resolution of adjournment was opposed in addition to Sir M. Shafi by other Minority nominees. The Premier played his cards well and threw the whole responsibility of the failure on the shoulders of the Indian delegates and shed crocodile tears over the failure.

LONDON, Oct. 8. When the Minorities Sub-Committee met this morning, the Chairman called upon the Mahatma Gandhi to speak first. Mahatma Gandhi said:

"It is with deep sorrow and deeper humiliation that I have to announce the utter failure on my part to secure an agreed solution of the communal question through informal conversations among and with representatives of different groups. I apologise to you, the Prime Minister and other colleagues, for the waste of a precious week. My only consolation lies in the fact that when I accepted the burden of carrying on these talks I knew that there was not much hope of success and still more in fact that I am not aware of having spared any effort to reach a solution."

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

"But to say that the conversations have, to our utter shame, failed is not to say the whole truth. The causes of failure were inherent in the composition of the Indian delegation. We are almost all not elected representatives of parties or groups whom we are presumed to represent. We are here by the nomination of Government. Nor are those whose presence was absolutely necessary for an agreed solution to be found here. Further you will allow me to say that this was hardly the time to summon the Minorities Committee. It lacks a sense of reality in that we do not know what we are going to get."

"CROWN OF SWARAJ".

"If we knew in a definite manner that we are going to get what we want, we should hesitate fifty times before we threw it away in a sinful wrangle as it would be if we are told that the

getting of it would depend upon the ability of the present delegation to produce an agreed solution. The solution can be the crown of Swaraj constitution and not its foundation—if only because our differences have hardened if they have not arisen by reason of foreign domination. I have not a shadow of doubt that the iceberg of communal differences will melt under the warmth of the sun of freedom."

COME TO FUNDAMENTALS. I therefore, venture to suggest that the Minorities Committee be adjourned 'sine die' and that the fundamentals of the constitution be hammered into shape as quickly as may be possible. Meanwhile the informal work of discovering true solution of the communal problem will and must continue. Only it must not balk or be allowed to block the progress of Constitution building. Attention must be diverted from it and concentrated on the main part of the structure.

"DEFEAT" NOT IN MY DICTIONARY.

I hardly need point out that my failure does not mean the end of all hope of arriving at an agreed solution. My failure does not even mean my utter defeat. There is no such word in my dictionary. My confession nearly means the failure of the special effort for which I presumed to ask a week's indulgence which you so generously gave."

STEPPING STONE TO SUCCESS.

I propose to use the failure as a stepping stone to success and to invite all to do likewise, but should all efforts at an agreement fail when the Round Table reaches the end of its labours, I would suggest the addition of a clause to the expected con-

Gandhiji Interviews Sankey And Samuel

LONDON, Oct. 8. Before attending the meeting of the Minorities Sub-Committee this morning Gandhiji had private interviews with Lord Sankey and Sir Herbert Samuel.—Reuter's R. T. Special.

stitution appointing a Judicial Tribunal that would examine all claims and give a final decision on all points left unsettled.

NO WASTE.

Nor need this Committee think that time devoted to the normal conversations was altogether wasted. You will be glad to learn that many friends, not members of the delegation, have been giving attention to the question. Among these I would mention Sir Geoffrey Corbett. He has produced a scheme of redistribution of the Punjab which, though it has not found acceptance in my opinion well worth studying. I am asking Sir Geoffrey if he will kindly elaborate and circulate it among the members.

INGENIOUS AND NOVEL.

My Sikh colleagues have also produced another which is at least worthy of study. Sir Hubert Carr produced last night an ingenious and novel proposal to set up for the Punjab two legislatures, the lower to satisfy the Mussalman claim and the upper nearly satisfying the Sikh claim. Though I am no believer in a bicameral legislature, I am much attracted by Sir Hubert's proposal and invite him to pursue it further with the same zeal with which I gratefully admit, he has followed and contributed to the informal deliberations.

CONGRESS REPRESENTS THE NATION.

Lastly inasmuch as the only reason for my appearance at these deliberations is that I represent the Congress I must clearly set forth its position. Despite appearances to the contrary, especially in England, the Con-

U. S. COTTON CROP BUREAU REPORT.

(ON PAGE 8)

gress claims to represent the whole nation and most decidedly the dum millions, including the numberless "untouchables" who are more suppressed than "depressed," and also in a way more unfortunate and neglected "classes" known as the backward "races."

CULMINATING POINT OF NATIONALISM.

Gandhiji then read the Congress Lahore resolution on the subject and said that, however much it might have failed in its realization, the Congress, since its inception had set up pure nationalism as its ideal and had endeavoured to break down communal barriers and the Lahore resolution was the culminating point in the advance towards nationalism."

Mahatma Gandhi added: "If, however, the national solution is impossible and the Congress scheme proves unacceptable I am not precluded from endorsing any other reasonable scheme acceptable to parties concerned. The Congress position on this question is therefore one of the greatest possible accommodation. Where it cannot help it, will not obstruct. Needless to say the Congress will wholeheartedly support any scheme of private arbitration."

TRAVESTY OF TRUTH.

It seems to have been represented that I opposed any representation (Continued on Page 5.)

PREPARE FOR THE WORST

Build No High Hopes Of R. T. Conference

(From Our Staff Correspondent.) LONDON, Oct. 8. Mr. James Marley, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of the Commonwealth of India League interviewed said:

The forthcoming election is not election in the general sense but a fight on a clear cut issue. But it will be a squabble, because the National Government members could not agree. As far as I can see the squabble will continue even after the general elections is over and there will be no declaration of policy in regard to India. This is because Mr. MacDonald is so tied up to the Conservatives.

WILL PREMIER CHANGE COLOUR?

The question will be: "Should the National Government be re-elected under the influence of his new associates will interpret his own speech made at the end of the last Session of the Round Table Conference in a way in which it has been interpreted by Sir Samuel Hoare and other Conservatives, viz., absolute adamant safeguards in the interests of Britain."

REAL LABOUR VOICE MUZZLED.

Should, however, the Labour Opposition be returned with sufficient strength not sufficient to form Government—than vigorous opposition will probably be able to do more for India. It has not been able to do any thing up till now because, the real voice of Labour has been muzzled due to the responsibility of office. Probably, it will now come with more definite policy when it becomes the Opposition. Should the National Government or Mr. MacDonald be returned with sufficient strength of the Conservatives the domestic policy will almost lead to the removal of certain Free Trade Liberal ministers and their super sessions by the Tariff Liberals.

THE TWO REACTIONARIES.

In this connection the names of Sir John Simon and Mr. Churchill will find support for recognition and knowing the reactionary views of these two gentlemen one can hardly imagine what will happen to the Indian issue. In no case can Mr. MacDonald deny their claims in the Cabinet. Success at polls of the MacDonald coterie will lead to the adoption of a definitely reactionary policy towards India.

PESSIMISTIC OUTLOOK.

Friends of India, therefore cannot build any hopes from the present Conference. It may be that I am a pessimist and as a friend of India I hope that this may be so. But it is always best to prepare for the worst. This is the general feeling of my colleague Mr. Horribin, Chairman and other members of the Parliamentary Committee of the League.

International Financial Situation.

FRENCH BANKER ON WAY TO U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 8. Paris.—M. Charles Farnier, Deputy Governor of the Bank of France and M. Robert Labour Gayet, the Bank Director, have left for New York to confer with the Federal Reserve Bank on international financial situation.—Reuter.

Favourable Reaction In Wall-Street

LONDON, Oct. 7. New York.—There has been a very favourable reaction in Wall Street to President Hoover's proposals. Members of the New York Clearing House have agreed to contribute 150 million dollars toward capitalisation of the proposed 500 million dollar Credit Corporation of which the leading bankers expect to have a plan ready by the week-end.

AMERICAN BANKERS' APPEAL.

Atlantic City.—American Bankers' Association holding its convention here has voted its approval of the Credit Corporation proposal.—Reuter's Special.

STABILISING THE POUND

LONDON, Oct. 7. Paris.—It is stated in official quarters that Lord Reading informed the French Government that the British Government proposed to stabilise the pound as soon as possible after the election approximately at a figure quoted to-day, namely, 100 francs. The French authorities promised to do all in their power to help the British accomplish this measure, which is necessary for economic stability.

BRITISH EMBASSY'S DENIAL.

LONDON.—The British Embassy in Paris, however, denies that Lord Reading made the statement mentioned above.—Reuter's Special.

"MAC'S" OPTIMISTIC ADDRESS TO NATION

Entry Into International Conference Urged

LONDON, Oct. 8. Mr. MacDonald opened his election campaign by broadcasting an optimistic address to the nation. He pointed out that dangers of the situation had not yet passed, and if it was felt in the world that there was any prospect of immediate reversal of the national policy, confidence would decline.

He said that Government would need to enter into an international conference regarding the economic and financial situation of the world, and must use its influence to remove impediments to commerce and finance which had largely contributed to the present breakdown, notably War Debts, Reparations, unbalanced distribution of gold and the widespread freezing up of credits.—Reuter.

War Clouds Over Manchuria.

JAP AEROPLANES DROP BOMBS—AT CHINCHOW.

ARMY'S ACTION BEHIND GOVT'S BACK.

LONDON, Oct. 8. Serious development in the Manchurian dispute is indicated by an announcement from Peking that 12 Japanese aeroplanes dropped 36 bombs at Chinchow whither the Provincial Government has removed from Mukden.

A cable from Tokio states that news, if confirmed, will probably result in resignation of the Japanese Government, as it means that the army has seriously compromised the situation by acting behind the Government's back.—Reuter.

"SOCIALIST" PREMIER HAS NO PLEDGES TO OFFER THIS TIME!

"Mac's" Appeal To Nation.

"PUTTING NEW HOPE IN OUR PEOPLE."

SAVAGE ELECTION CAMPAIGN BEGINS IN BRITAIN.

RUGBY, Oct. 9. The dissolution Proclamation was issued in "London Gazette" last night. The proclamation declares that the issue of writs for calling the new Parliament has been ordered for Parliament to assemble on November 3.

The Premier opened the election campaign last night with a broadcast address in which he surveyed the issues before the country.

At the beginning of the election campaign the Prime Minister has issued an "appeal to the nation" as follows:—

The present National Government was formed in haste to meet a swiftly approaching crisis. It stopped borrowing, imposed economy and balanced the budget.

World conditions and internal financial weakness however, made it impossible for the Government to achieve its immediate object.

Stringent came off gold and the country must now go through a period of recovery and readjustment during which steps of utmost importance, nationally and internationally, must be taken to secure stability and avoid the recurrence of recent troubles.

ECONOMIC MISFORTUNES.

A monetary policy which will establish sterling in confidence and authority, international agreements which will remove some of the most fruitful causes of economic misfortunes—like War debts and Reparations—from which the whole world now suffers so grievously and plans to change any adverse into a favourable balance of trade will have to be set going without delay.

In the background of this work and studied at every point in connection with it must be the question of unemployment, especially in its most important aspect of finding work and expansion of markets both at home and abroad.

NO SPECIFIC PLEDGES.

The Government will have to come to grips with a great variety of problems. These are times of exceptional urgency and exceptional conditions demand exceptional treatment.

As it is impossible to foresee the changing conditions to-day and what may arise, no one can set out a programme in detail on which specific pledges can be given.

The Government must therefore be free to consider every proposal likely to help such as tariffs, expansion of exports and contraction of imports, commercial treaties and mutual economic arrangements with the Dominions.

It must watch how the devaluation of money and economies, which had to be made to balance the budget, affect the lives of our people and take every step which can be made effective to protect them against exploitation. I must be made plain, however, that whilst everything possible will be done to meet hardships, the budget must not be allowed to slip into deficits.

The possibility of home and Imperial development in all its aspects must be studied.

"PUTTING NEW HOPE IN PEOPLE."

The Government is to be comprehensively national and not sectional in the obligations which it is to keep before it. In these days of transition and uncertainty

we must all pull together and by our co-operation, now strive to put new spirit energy and hope into our people.

Whilst our present conditions last, these things cannot be done by political parties fighting partisan battles on platforms and in Parliament. But they must not involve the loss of political identity because the immediate tasks are temporary and, when finished, will be followed by normal political activities.

They do mean, however, willing co-operation between all political parties acting together through their representatives and shouldering joint responsibility for discussion examination and action.

National unity through the co-operation of parties—all parties by preference, if that were possible—is as essential now as it was in August. The August combination had to be improvised hurriedly both as regards the Government and its supporting parties and groups in Parliament.

Now, with these prospects before us and so many world indications of uncertainty still threatening it is essential that the Nation's support of Government policy is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Parliament has to be endowed with fresh life and mandates. So an election is unavoidable. The working of parliamentary institutions, democratic responsibility and constitutional practice demands it.

An election, as to the result of which there must be no uncertainty, is also necessary to demonstrate to the whole world the determination of the British people to stand by each other in times of national difficulty and support any measures required for placing themselves and their credit in an unassailable position.

"END THE CLOUDY DAYS."

In August we won the admiration of the world by our instant re-birth of party politics to national interests. Let us now prove that we are determined to see the matter through until we have brought the country out beyond these cloudy days into clearer and more tranquil times.

SIMON SUPPORTS "MAC."

LONDON, Oct. 8. With stage set for what Mr. Arthur Henderson foretells will be most savage election he has ever experienced, orderly front gradually being formed behind the Prime Minister.

In view of Mr. MacDonald's specific mention of possibility of tariffs, however, it will not be open to the Liberal who is an uncompromising free-trader to represent himself as supporter of National Government. Such candidates will be opposed by candidates who accept the manifesto without reservation.

About fifty Labour Members of Commons and candidates supporting Mr. MacDonald have formed a new organisation called "National Labour Group" to oppose official Labour candidates. Sir John Simon in a letter to his constituents strongly backs Mr. MacDonald and says that he believes that some application of tariffs will be found necessary and is willing to see them applied. Consequently it is unlikely that his followers will be opposed by Conservatives.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVERTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required.

Not necessary for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—URGENTLY experienced Sound Recording Man or Cameraman who thoroughly understands the working of Tamar-Light Sound Recorder for Rangoon. State experience and salary required. Apply, Post Box No. 885, Rangoon.

R 5957

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE or MATRICULATED NURSE. Apply personally or write immediately stating caste, age, and salary expected to OCHHAVALAL AMBALAL JHAVERI, Govind Building, 2nd Floor, Ardesir Dady Street, Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay.

5989

WANTED—A fully trained B. P. N. A. to act as Head Nurse in the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, Bombay. Those with experience should apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

3737

WANTED—Applicants desiring posts of clerks, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates and others to consult KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.

R 5862

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Editor of an English-Hindi weekly published from the capital town of a premier Indian State. Previous experience of English and Hindi Journalism essential. Starting salary between Rs. 300 and 400, according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1190, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

3736

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced GRADUATE TUTOR and GUARDIAN who can teach privately English, Mathematics, Hindi and History up to Matriculation. Better sportsman. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary to BAI BAHADUR SETH MANIKCHAND B. SETHI, Binod Bhavan, Ujjain, C.I.

3727

WANTED—ORGANISERS for sale of our variety of Teas on Rs. 100 per month. Selected Candidates must invest Rs. 100. Apply to PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO. LTD., 8/2, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.

(1)

Loans

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST. FROM RS. 1,000 TO RS. 15,000 repayable by easy monthly instalments in 25 years. Admission Fee Rs. 3 only. Particulars to: THE GREENWOOD ASSURANCE & BANKING BUREAU, Post Box No. 4, Delhi.

R 5974

WANTED—TO ADVANCE on a freehold property in good locality Rs. 1,50,000/- to Rs. 2,00,000/- Interest seven per cent. free of income-tax. No brokers wanted. Apply to Post Box No. 923, Bombay.

R 5959

WANTED—PROMOTING FINANCIAL interested in propaganda campaigns to sponsor commercially profitable Swadeshi enterprises to provide urgent public necessities. Particulars from advertiser Box No. 1193, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

R 5990

Fruits, Flowers, Seeds

GROW your own Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, English Roses, in your own gardens, catalogue of all kinds of seeds and plants is free from:—L. R. BROTHERS, Seedsmen & Nurserymen, Saharanpur U. P.

F 5932

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see Mr. Merwanji Nagporewalla, Soona-mer Villa, Linking Road, Khar, C

R 3906

MATHERAN S. LORD'S CENTRAL HOTEL with electric lights open from 1st October, BUNGALOWS TO LET.

R 5993

Trade Announcement.

ENQUIRIES INVITED for investments, Mortgage arranged Loans advanced to any extent on Properties, jewellery, shares, Mills Jagiries, etc., from respectable clients. Apply P. B. Mehta, No. 60, Meadow Street.

R 5963

LOOMS FOR SALE—TENDERS are invited for purchase of 50 Henry Livesey's 28" Reed space, plain, over pick, Looms of 1914 in perfect working condition. Can be seen at the Mills, Parbhadevi Road. Apply CROWN SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD., 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

R 5979

WANTED—TENDERS for the complete repair works including painting of two properties at Byculla and Two Tanks in lump. For details apply Post Box 923, Bombay.

R 5924

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.

R 5970

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—
Per column inch.
1st insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent insertion Rs. 3-8-0
Mortuall Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Tenders for the supply of:
(1) About 1200 tons of Asphalt for Surface Dressing and Penetration Work.
(2) About 250 tons of Gold Bitumen Emulsion, and
(3) Asphaltic cement containing about 270 tons of Bitumen for Hot Mix Plant work.
will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on Monday, the 19th day of October 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender and must specify the names of all the partners of the firm.

Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., will be issued on payment of Rupee One per form to anyone deputed to receive them by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade Works, who will on application give any further information that will be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to reduce the aforesaid quantities to any extent.

AG: CITY ENGINEER, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 8-10-1931.

3755.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

OWING TO EXPANSION OF BUSINESS the INDIA EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., LTD., has REMOVED their Office in a more commodious building at 102, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA, on the second floor, from 1st October, 1931.

3741

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 440 of 1930.

C. J. IRWIN, Esquire, Commissioner of Wards, Seth Jannadas' Estate, Jubbulpore, appointed in pursuance of the Notification No. 1314-344-XII published in the Central Provinces Gazette, dated the 26th day of April, 1930.

(1) CHOTHMAL CHUNILAL CHANDAK. (2) BHANWARMAL CHOTHMAL. (3) GOPIKISSON CHOTHMAL. (4) DATULAL CHOTHMAL and (5) SHIVDUTTI CHOTHMAL. The last three minors under the age of 18 years by their Guardian-ad-litem Mr. J. H. Mazumdar of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the Acting 3rd Assistant Master of this Hon'ble Court. All of Shahganj Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business as Merchants, under the name and style of Chothmal Chandak at Shahganj in Bhopal State. Defendants.

To, BHANWARMAL CHOTHMAL, The 2nd Defendant above named.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff above named has filed this suit against you and other defendants above named to recover the sum of Rupees, 7767-6-6 with interest as per particulars annexed to the Plaint herein, costs, and interest on Judgment till payment, and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25th day of November, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Honourable Court, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1931.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY Insolvency No. 718 of 1931.

Re: DEVISHANKAR, son of Raghunandanlal Trivedi, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business as Luchman & Sons, (inter alia) in Bombay and having his place of residence at Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay but at present temporarily residing at Lucknow, outside Bombay.

Ex-parte: MEGHJI JIWANDAS: Petitioning Creditor. On the 6th day of October, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the above named Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1931.

K. A. BHOJWANI, Insolvency Registrar.

3752

YOUR LUCK

Send me a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and I will send you by V. P. for Rs. 1 only a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and losses in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in Service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophecies.

N.B.—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Professor G. SHUNKER, Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

Digitized with financial assistance of Government of Maharashtra

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

GAY AS EVER!

MAURICE CHEVALIER

IN

'PLAYBOY OF PARIS'

Written by Day: Millionaire by Night. See the Complications.

A Scream from Start to Finish.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

A FARICAL COMEDY!

'FRENCH LEAVE'

Featuring:

MADELINE CARROLL,

S. HOWARD.

A Scream from Start to Finish.

EMPIRE TALKIES

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

NANCY CARROLL

in

THE DEVIL'S

HOLIDAY

An All-Talking Drama.

'MANI BHAVAN' IN LONDON.

(Continued from page 4).

of work and more leisure for the worker?"

"Certainly," said Gandhiji. The question has now been discussed with Gandhiji for the hundred time, but I have not come across a lay foreigner who grasped the situation so quickly. The reason, was perhaps his freedom from prejudice or prepossession and certainly his sympathy.

This sympathy came vividly out when Sarojinidevi reminded him of his visit to an English prison.

"I can face a crowd of rich people," he said. "But I cannot face these prisoners. But for the Grace of God, say I to myself, you would have been with them. One feels quite inferior to the occasion as one cannot do anything."

What difference is there between us and them excepting that of the bars around them? I am for a radical prison reform. Crime is a disease like any other and I should be treated not in prison but in houses of correction."

BULLIONS WORTH RS. 5,000—STOLEN.

POLICE ARREST ALLEGED THIEVES.

Three persons Ramal Ramprasad, Hussain Usman and Mohamed Ibrahim have been arrested by the Princes Street Police, in connection with theft of bars of gold and silver, valued at about Rs. 5,000 from several jeweller's shops at Jhaveri Bazaar, Bombay.

The accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday on a remand application.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 700 each. Rs. 300 to be deposited in cash.

Under the patronage of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

GRANT ROAD,

RIPON THEATRE

Saturday 10-10-1931 at 8-30 P.M.

In Aid of Swastika League

"Yekach Pyala"

Sun. 11th Oct. 1931 at 3 p.m.

"SWAYAMWAR"

Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M.

Manager: GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers Tons Leave Arrive

Kaga Maru 5860 30 Sept. 14 Oct.

Yama-gata Maru 3807 7 Oct. 18 Oct.

Yasukuni Maru 13000 @ 18..

Tokiwa Maru 6972 16 Oct. 31 ..

Suwa Maru 10700 ... 3 Nov.

Tango Maru 6893 1 Nov. 13 ..

Fushimi Maru 11000 ... @17 Nov.

Goroo Maru 6785 15 Nov. 25 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.

x Calls at Colombo.

(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers Tons Leave Arrive

Yakuzen Maru 10500 14 Oct. 31 Oct.

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EMPIRE TALKIES

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.

NANCY CARROLL

in

THE DEVIL'S

HOLIDAY

An All-Talking Drama.

'MANI BHAVAN' IN LONDON.

(Continued from page 4).

of work and more leisure for the worker?"

"Certainly," said Gandhiji. The question has now been discussed with Gandhiji for the hundred time, but I have not come across a lay foreigner who grasped the situation so quickly. The reason, was perhaps his freedom from prejudice or prepossession and certainly his sympathy.

This sympathy came vividly out when Sarojinidevi reminded him of his visit to an English prison.

"I can face a crowd of rich people," he said. "But I cannot face these prisoners. But for the Grace of God, say I to myself, you would have been with them. One feels quite inferior to the occasion as one cannot do anything."

What difference is there between us and them excepting that of the bars around them? I am for a radical prison reform. Crime is a disease like any other and I should be treated not in prison but in houses of correction."

BULLIONS WORTH RS. 5,000—STOLEN.

POLICE ARREST ALLEGED THIEVES.

Three persons Ramal Ramprasad, Hussain Usman and Mohamed Ibrahim have been arrested by the Princes Street Police, in connection with theft of bars of gold and silver, valued at about Rs. 5,000 from several jeweller's shops at Jhaveri Bazaar, Bombay.

The accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday on a remand application.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

EXHIBITION AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

The Exhibition will be opened to-day (Friday) from 3 to 9 p.m. Half-rate allowed for school boys and girls.

9-15 p.m. Bal Gandharva's Concert.

There will be a number of musical entertainments on Sunday and Saturday.

Saturday Oct. 10.—9 p.m.: A. B. Harker's Magic performance at Jinnah Hall. Prof. Jaspal Rao Bhore's Singing Programme. Ramesh Harmonium. Prof. Behre's singing programme. "Pakhwa" of Shankar Pandurang Alkutar, Deciple of Nana Sahib Pansara.

Songs by Lakshmansingh of Maniknagar.

Sunday, Oct. 11.—9 p.m.: Arya Mitra Mela of Thana consisting of Harjans will give a music concert.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 noon, sponsored programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co., Ltd. 4-30 p.m. gramophone records; 5 p.m. Indian Ladies Hour: Madame Dices's talk on health; 7 p.m., K. D. Tendulkar's light music.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE.

Under the auspices of this Society, there will be a lecture by Captain H. Digby Beste, "On the Characteristics of Seamen and Modern Training," accompanied by a cinema show of the activity of the cadets on the Training Ship "Dufferin" to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Sudama House Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Traffic to and from Bangkok is subject to delay.

MR. KOTHARI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Mahanir Students Union S. J. Manilal Kothari will deliver a public lecture to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) on "Youths and the present situation" in the Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, Gowalia Tank. Mr. Makhanji J. Mehta, will preside.

IN AID OF CHIRNER DEFENCE.

Bharat Sevak Nitya Mandal will stage its popular drama "Beband-Shahi" in aid of Chirner Defence and Relief Fund on Saturday 10th instant at 10 p.m. at Shivaji Theatre, Thana.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Girgaum District Congress Committee's Gandhi Week programme of continuous spinning, which commenced on Friday, last will come to a close at 8 a.m. at 8 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday) when all those who participated in the spinning programme or in the week's Khadi hawking programme or in collecting yarn for the proposed gift of 62 lakhs of yards of handspun yarn to Mahatma Gandhi, are requested to be present at the Committee's office. It is proposed to take then a group photograph of all the above workers and others who otherwise assisted in celebrating the Gandhi Jayanti Week.

PRIEST AND RELATIVES OF MARRIED COUPLES FINED.

UNDER SARDA ACT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, October 7.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Millard, District Magistrate, Sholapur, in both the cases filed in his Court, under Sarada Act, by Mr. Manikchand Myachand Gandhi, who alleged that accused Jivraj Motichand Kasegaonkar, along with other accused persons, got his two daughters married in contravention of the provisions in respect of age as incorporated in the Act, rendering thereby liable for punishment. Accused Jivraj and the father-in-laws of his said married daughters, were punished to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each, and the priest who performed the marriage ceremony was punished to pay a fine of Rs. 30 for performing each marriage, while the mothers of the married couples, were ordered to furnish a bond of Rs. 100 for good behaviour.

LAND AT EMPRESS GARDENS, POONA.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. W. C. Hatcher, and the Officers of the 2nd Battalion 19th Hyderabad Regiment, the band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday, 9th October, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

Mahatma's Mission Is World-Wide

BOMBAY PAYS GLOWING TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI.

LAST DAY OF JAYANTI WEEK.

The celebrations of Gandhi Jayanti Week were concluded at a mammoth meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. on Thursday evening at the Azad Maidan. S. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., presided and Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, S. J. Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) Dr. Rajabhai Patel, S. K. M. Munshi, Jannadas Ewarkada, Nagindas T. Master, Moulana Kasuri, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, S. J. Manilal Kothari and Sardar J. Ramdas addressed the meeting offering congratulations to Gandhiji on his 63rd birthday.

Mr. Nariman said that the whole city had gone Gandhi mad. There was no wonder if Bombay led the rest of the country in the matter of Khaddar sales since it was given to Bombay to lead the country both in peace and war. The President of the Congress had personally appealed to the citizens of Bombay to help as much as they could to relieve the stock of Khaddar. He was glad to see that the city had given a splendid response to that appeal. Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., remarked that by its ceaseless work Bombay had proved to the world that the heart of Bombay was sound.

Mr. K. M. Munshi was not surprised at Bombay's response as he said that the country expected Bombay to do all that and more. Bombay had shown that she could translate into action whatever Gandhiji would give.

Mr. Jannadas Ewarkada observed that Gandhiji's ways and methods were new and novel. They had caught the imagination of the World. His mission was limited to India alone. He stood for the liberation of all oppressed and suppressed people in the World. COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY'S ASSURANCE.

Sir Chunilal Mehta said that on behalf of the commercial community of Bombay he would assure Gandhiji that that community stood behind him in whatever demand he was making in the name of the country. (Applause). The commercial community had realised that its salvation also lay in the methods which Mahatmaji was pursuing. There should be no doubt that the commercial community would follow Gandhiji to the last. He was the accepted leader of the whole country and that was why the whole country looked upon him as its accredited representative. Whether he returned with victory or otherwise let there be no mistake that the whole country was behind him to obey his behest. (Cheers).

LUCKY FOR INDIA.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) speaking in English, said that

BOMBAY JUBILANT OVER GANDHIJI'S BIRTHDAY.

IMPOSING PROCESSION STARTS FROM CONGRESS HOUSE

Veritable Feast Of National Flags

The Gandhi Jayanti Week organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was concluded on Thursday, the birthday of Gandhiji according to Hindu calendar, amidst demonstrations of great joy and jubilation. Although the weather was indifferent throughout the day it did not prevent the citizens of Bombay from participating in the functions arranged for the day by the B. P. C. C.

In response to the appeal issued by the local Congress, the commercial organisations in the city had suspended their business for the day with a view to facilitate the participation of their employees in the day's functions. The Municipal schools in the city also enjoyed a holiday. The occasion had all the appearance of a gala day. In some places houses were decorated with tri-coloured national flags.

KHADDAR EXHIBITIONS.

The Congress House was busy the whole day making elaborate preparations for the huge procession which was arranged in the afternoon and the Khaddar Exhibition at the Congress House was kept open in the morning hours and also in the early hours of the afternoon to cope with the rush of visitors. For school children the entrance fee of the exhibition was reduced to one anna only. The reduced fee will continue till next Sunday when the exhibition will be wound up. More Khaddar was sold on the day in the exhibition in all the Khaddar

he was not always in agreement with all the views expressed by Mahatmaji and his followers but nevertheless he was certain that there would be no Indian who would not join in sending him his congratulations wishing him long life to continue to serve the best interests of his country. (Applause). It was very lucky for India that he had gone to England.

HIS WORLD-WIDE MISSION.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi remarked that Gandhiji did not stand for India alone. His mission was world-wide. There was none in the world to-day who was greater than him in his love for humanity. His weapon of Satyagraha had proved to be an extremely efficacious weapon and effective substitute for war. A few years back the world looked down upon India as a race of insignificant people, but to-day that very world was amazed by the wonders that India had achieved. All that could be achieved through the weapon of Satyagraha and now an Indian was hamoured wherever he went. Proceeding Mr. Brelvi pointed out that nothing was dearer to Gandhiji than Khaddar. He was sure that Bombay's response would not stop at a few lakhs but would continue to flow till the demand made by the Congress President was fulfilled. He made a special appeal to his Muslim brethren to discard all foreign cloth and take to khaddar.

COUNTRY'S SOLE REPRESENTATIVE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh humorous-

ly remarked that the other so-called representatives of India at the R. T. C. were like so many rupees minted in the Government's mint. (Laughter). Their real value was much less than their face value. But Gandhiji was like a mohar (Gold Coin) the value of which did not depend upon its denomination. He was the sole representative of the country.

"FAKIR" CHALLENGES MONARCH.

Dr. Rajabhai Patel made a fervent appeal to the audience to take to khaddar with all faith and enthusiasm.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi assured that the women of India stood solidly behind Gandhiji. Moulana Mohamad Ali Kasuri remarked that the Fakir of India had challenged the Monarch. That challenge was that the supremacy of the white race was a myth and a bubble.

Sardar Jamnadas said that the Sikhs were the true followers of Mahatmaji.

S. J. Manilal Kothari made a moving appeal for funds for Khaddar. About Rs. 1,500 were collected on the spot. The meeting terminated amidst cries of "Long Live Gandhiji".

Bhandars and District depots and it was also hawked from street to street by the members of the District executives.

THE PROCESSION.

A huge Jayanti procession was arranged by the B. P. C. C. in the afternoon. The members of the B. P. C. C., the Sevika and the Desh Sevika Sangh and the Hindustani Seva Dal, various volunteer corps in the city and thousands of other Congressmen had participated in the procession. The business being suspended for the day, huge crowds of people were streaming into the Congress House for the procession. There was a regular feast of national flags.

A huge card-board bust of Mahatma Gandhi was placed on the top of a decorated bus and marched in the procession. The bust was garlanded with yarn garland and was decorated on all sides with big national flags. Behind the bust on the top of the bus a charkha was kept playing.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B. P. C. C. led the procession. Behind him walked the office-bearers and the members of the B.P.C.C. The Desh Sevika and the Hindustani Seva Dal Sevika had put in their attendance in large numbers. Vanar Senas were vying with one another with unbounded enthusiasm. A number of bands were playing along with the procession. "Long live Mahatma Gandhi." "He is the saviour of India's toiling millions." and other slogans were prominently displayed in the procession.

MR. ABIDALI INTERVIEWED.

There is no truth in the reports in some evening papers contradicting the news published exclusively in the "Bombay Chronicle" on Thursday morning about the intention of Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Secretary B.P.C.C. to resign from his office.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative late on Thursday evening at the Congress hospital, Mr. Abid Ali once more asserted his intention of sending his resignation and was anxious to meet the contradictions. He denied having given any interview on the subject to a Gujarati evening daily which published a statement purporting to come from Mr. Abid Ali.

The reference in the official contradiction to allowing Mr. Abid Ali to continue to be a member in spite of the article 17 of B. P. C. C.'s constitution, a member cease to be a member if he does not attend the meetings for two consecutive calendar months was resented by Mr. Abid Ali as it conveyed a special favour shown to him. He pointed out several cases in the past where members of the B.P.C.C. were granted leave of absence and particularly referred to the well-known ruling given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru just after the Truce setting aside the operation of rule 17 in the case of "those whose absence was enticed in discharge of their duty to the Congress."

Mr. Abid Ali further made it clear that his resignation of the Secretaryship does not mean his resignation from the membership of the B.P.C.C. or his severance of his connection with Congress activities in the city. "I do not want to be responsible for activities over which I could not have any control," concluded Mr. Abid Ali.

B. P. C. C. SECRETARY'S RESIGNATION?

OFFICIAL CONTRADICTION

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. has issued the following statement to the Press:—

A press report appearing this morning states that Mr. Abid Ali, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C. is tendering his resignation owing to serious differences of opinion with the Council of the B. P. C. C.

I hasten to contradict this report categorically since it is likely to create misunderstanding in the public mind. A charge made against the Council that we did not grant him leave while on his trip, him when important matters were decided. Both these allegations are absolutely unfounded and extremely misleading as Mr. Abid Ali himself will admit. In the matter of his sickness, the Council has done nothing which was never done before in the history of the B. P. C. C. in anybody's case and which I regard as the best tribute which could have been paid to Mr. Abid Ali's noble sacrifice.

According to Article 17 of B. P. C. C.'s constitution, a member ceases to be a member if he does not attend the meetings of the Committee for two consecutive calendar months. This rule would have normally applied to Mr. Abid Ali, but the Council in recognition of his services, unanimously passed a resolution waiving the operation of this rule in this particular case on the ground that since Mr. Abid Ali was disabled while discharging his Congress duties he should be taken to be on duty and no constitutional disability should come in his way.

The charge about not consulting him on important matters is unsupported by facts. He was kept informed about all important things coming before the Council exactly in the same manner in which every other member of the Council is kept informed. He has never so far either orally or in writing expressed any difference of opinion with the Council. I can remember only one occasion when on a small matter he showed some disagreement, and even this matter was dropped in deference to his wishes, although he was the only dissentient member in a Council of twenty.

Surely Mr. Abid Ali, in all fairness, would have given an opportunity to his colleagues to explain themselves if he at any time felt that he had reasons to disagree from them on any important matter. The appearance of the Press report in the form in which it is put, is indeed very unfortunate and I am sure Mr. Abid Ali himself would resent it as much as his colleagues on the Council.

I hope this will remove the misunderstanding from the public mind. If there were any about the alleged difference of opinion between Mr. Abid Ali and the Council of the B.P.C.C.

HEADING FOR TRAMWAY STRIKE?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Warns R.E.S.T. Co. Not Invite Labour Trouble.

CITY FATHERS REQUEST COMPANY TO COME TO AGREEMENT WITH MEN

A large number of workmen employed in the workshops of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., who were without work owing to the lock-out declared by the R. E. S. T. Co. paraded the Cruikshank and Hornby Roads surrounding the municipal office on Thursday afternoon with red flags and shouting the usual slogans. Occasionally they raised shouts of appeal to the municipal corporation for help which reached the corporation hall when the question in regard to their being in distressed circumstances was discussed. The Special Meeting of the Corporation discussed this matter exactly at 1 P.M. when Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, Mayor called upon Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to move the resolution standing in his name.

POINTS OF DISPUTE.

Mr. Jamnadas moved: "That the Corporation understand that there has been an outstanding dispute between the Tramwaymen and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., regarding the questions of wages, recognition of the Workers' Union and retrenchment by short time and suggest to the Company to come to reasonable arrangements with them to avoid inconvenience to the City involved by any labour trouble that might arise between the Company and its workers."

Mr. Jamnadas said there was difference of opinion between the B. E. S. T. Co. and the workmen employed in the workshops. The B. E. S. T. Co., being a public utility service was under agreement with the Municipal Corporation and he therefore thought that if a resolution was passed asking the B. E. S. T. Co. to bring about a settlement, it would have a salutary effect on all concerned.

WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The grievances of the workmen were many, some of them being (1) non-recognition of the Tramway Men's Union by the B. E. S. T. Co. (2) putting workers on short time (3) and reduction in wages. Mr. Jamnadas regretted that the B. E. S. T. Co. an Indian company, did not recognise the Tramway Men's Union although Government of India, largest employers of labour in India recognised the Union. If they were registered under the Act, on the Board of Directors of the B. E. S. T. Co. there were Indian merchants and industrialists like Sir Fazlulhaq Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Purnotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw who though Indians themselves did not recognise the union of the Tramwaymen. The B. E. S. T. Co., contented that in the union there should be at least half the number of workmen employed in the workshops. That the rules of the Union should not contain anything to which the Board of Directors would take exception. That the Board of Directors would not discuss or deal with any alleged grievances of its employees, it presented by persons who were not in company's service even though they might be officials of the Union. COMPANY INVITING STRIKE.

Mr. Jamnadas said such restrictions were not imposed even by the Government of India on the railway workers under their control and he was surprised that Indian commercial magnates on the Board of Directors of the B. E. S. T. Co. had placed such restrictions on their Indian employees. What the men wanted was, Mr. Jamnadas said shortly, these: (1) Recognition of the Union, (2) recognition of the rates of wages, (3) standard rules for all sections of workers, (4) revision of the system of provident fund and (5) non-victimisation for the union work. Recently the B. E. S. T. Co. came out with a notice that the workmen shall have a weekly "off day." This "off day" meant "off day" without pay. Already the workmen were paid for only 21 or 22 days in the month and four more days were sought to be cut out from their pay so that they might get about seventeen days' pay in the month. The company were inviting trouble of strike in the city. He therefore, urged the corporation to use their influence on the B. E. S. T. Co. to bringing about an amicable settlement.

Mr. M. N. Talpade seconded the proposition.

"SIT DOWN" FOR CHOWNA.

Mr. H. M. Chowna raised a point of order that this being a private matter between the employers and the employees, the Corporation could not interfere.

Mr. Dostmahomed Khairaz: "Sit Down" Mr. Chowna, this is not the time to raise points of orders (Laughter).

The Mayor ruled the proposition in order.

GENERAL MANAGER'S SOLUTION

The Commissioner said he was provided with certain statements by the General Manager of the Tramways Co. that morning to be placed before the Corporation

M. N. ROY'S STATEMENT

Magistrate Allows Typist To Prepare It.

BUT DISALLOWS DUPLICATE COPIES.

CANNPORE, Oct. 8.

M. N. Roy's application regarding recording his statement which he made yesterday was considered to-day. The Magistrate agreed to give a typist to prepare Roy's statement, whereupon Roy required permission for having duplicate copies prepared to which the Court disagreed. Roy has now requested the court to adjourn the case till the 6th with a view to move the High Court against this order. The case has been adjourned to the 16th.—A.P.

leged that police entered through the back door of a house as the front door was closed on the sight of the police, in one case breaking open the front door. It was alleged that in three cases the houses were entered into by the police when no male members were present.

NO MONEY LEFT.

During the course of the proceedings after lunch two witnesses stated that on the day in question when the revenue officers who had arrived with a party of police and asked witnesses to pay revenue dues, the latter replied that they could not at all pay as they had paid all they could afford according to the Congress freeman and they had no money left.

Examinations-in-Chief of witnesses by Mr. Desai are still proceeding.

Dewan Bahadur Thakoram Mehta, Government Pleader, reserved cross-examination which is expected to begin to-morrow.—A.P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1931.

FINANCIAL MAL-ADMINISTRATION

The strictures which we had to pass recently on the financial administration of the Bombay Presidency, have found decisive support in an unexpected quarter. In a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, the Auditor-General-in-India has made some scathing remarks on the financial position and administration of Bombay in recent years. "The financial administration in the Bombay Presidency," says the Auditor-General, "has fallen far short of the high standard which is essential to this matter and in particular has been ineffective." It is not for the first time that this official has felt constrained to make such observations. Last year, too, with regard to the Appropriation Accounts of the year 1928-29, he had said: "The Accountant-General has brought together facts which do not throw an altogether favourable light upon the efficiency of the financial control of the public expenditure of the Presidency. The details of the Appropriation accounts also indicate very clearly in my opinion that over practically the whole field there is great room for improvement in financial administration." The language here is mild, but the censure is unmistakable. But the inefficiency censured seems still to continue and has led the Auditor-General to remark that the fault lies more with the system of financial administration itself than with individual officers.

The outstanding features of the financial mal-administration, so severely criticised by officials and non-officials alike, have often been pointed out and commented upon in these columns. Briefly, these features are (1) that most of the Budgets during the last 10 years have been deficit budgets, which means that year after year Government spend beyond their means; (2) that while the expenditure has been extravagant, the borrowing to cover deficits and for speculative "development" purposes has been positively reckless; and (3) that the control of funds and expenditure has been scandalously inefficient. And it is an open secret that of ten enough even ordinary expenditure has been met from borrowed money. The net result of such mal-administration is that the growing deficits have now assumed alarming proportions and that it is next to impossible either to borrow more money or to levy more taxes. The Auditor-General points out that as much as 4 crores, or a fourth of the annual revenue, is swallowed up by the debt service and that "the liability for the service of debt seems clearly to be greater than can be met from the present resources of Government." In short, the "Reformed" Government have brought the Presidency on to the verge of bankruptcy.

Who is responsible for such a state of things? In a light-hearted reply to the strictures of the Auditor-General Mr. G. B.

Pradhan, the Finance Member, and other members of the Public Accounts Committee state that "the defects in budgeting and in control of expenditure have been chiefly due to the failure of hard-worked administrative officers to realise quickly the responsibility for financial control placed upon them by the revised system of administration." The reply is neither quite clear nor candid nor full. Those administrative officers who for climatic or other reasons cannot cope with the necessary administrative work must certainly make room for more efficient men. But the fault is more with the system than with individuals. Here is the head of administration who is always a non-Indian temporarily sojourning in India, who knows little of Indian conditions and less of Indian finances. And this head of administration is not responsible to the people who may suffer from the mal-administration. He appoints a Finance Member who in his turn is non-responsible to the representatives of the people and who often enough is chosen more for political reasons than for his knowledge of finance. And he is assisted by officers who are but nominally responsible to him. What wonder then if the finances of the Province are not efficiently handled by non-responsible Government? The wonder is rather that the very non-responsible administrators are the loudest to talk about the danger of transferring Finance to responsible Ministers. History has shown that everywhere only those heads of administration and their Finance Ministers are careful of the people's money who are accountable to the people who pay the money. And the people of India will not be long in laying that lesson to heart and translating it into action.

THE MONEY BARONS' GRIP.

Propaganda by the various political groups in Britain has begun vigorously for the ensuing general election. The Prime Minister's manifesto, stripped of its rhetoric, brings out the salient features of the present political situation in the country. With all the talk of "equality of sacrifice" and the necessity for making "a joint national effort to place British credit in an unsalable position," Mr. MacDonald's appeal to the nation exhibits the intimate alliance he and his followers have made with the forces of capitalism. The British financial and industrial magnates are determined to control the political issue before the country with the object of recovering their economic supremacy. Mr. MacDonald desires the "National" Government, which he hopes will have a fresh lease of life as a result of the general election, to have a free hand to consider every proposal like tariffs, contraction of imports, commercial treaties and neutral economic arrangements with the Dominions. India, of course, will be regarded as the Empire's milch-cow. She can have no part in these "mutual arrangements," as her financial policy will still be dictated by Britain whatever advance in self-government is imposed upon her by the next Parliament.

The election will show how successfully Britain's Money Barons have seized their opportunity. The Premier may in his manifesto discourse upon methods of balancing the budget which "affect the lives of the British people," and promise that every step will be taken "which can be made effective to protect them against exploitation." The Tory Press has been complaining that the late Socialist Government had been "exploiting" the wealthy and the middle class by their policy of doing to the unemployed and the inauguration of large scale schemes of social warfare. The party that Mr. Baldwin leads are out to end this "exploitation." Mr. MacDonald has joined hands with them. So have the Liberals led by Sir John Simon.

The only political groups which realise the danger of introducing tariffs which may inevitably cost the working class more in food, and the menace to the betterment of the condition of the masses which the Tory policy implies are the Henderson group and the pitifully small Independent Labour Party. Mr. Lloyd George realises the danger and is silent, conscious that the days of Liberalism are over and that in order to be politically effective he must make new alliances. There are two factors which will definitely determine the fate of British Labour at the next general elections. The working class vote in the areas where unemployment is most acute and the women's vote. It will be interesting to watch the heroic struggle which those who have refused to follow Mr. MacDonald's political opportunism will wage

against the triple united forces of Tories, Imperialists, Liberals and the MacDonald "Labourites".

PREPOSTEROUS.

The President of the Bombay Legislative Council invited Government to state their view when at Thursday's session of that body a non-official member desired to move an adjournment of the House to protest against Government's disregard of the repeated protests made from Aden and Bombay against the administrative severance of Aden from this Presidency. The General Member who made a statement on behalf of Government advanced the preposterous suggestion that merely because a member of the Legislature had received literature protesting against the separation move, it was inadequate reason for moving an adjournment motion. He said precious little to enlighten the Council regarding the reasons which prompted the Government of Bombay to agree to the administrative severance, nor did he condescend to say why Government had not thought it fit to reply to the telegrams of protest from the Indian merchants' Chamber and the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association. As we have emphasized before when drawing public attention to this question, the Indian and Arab residents of Aden and the Bombay mercantile community have protested against the severance every time the question was mooted. Are the Government of Bombay unable to convince the Council that the step they have taken is just and equitable? Is this the reason why they are unable to give a straight reply? The argument of financial stringency will not hold water. In the Assembly, in reply to interpellations, it was officially stated that the Government of Bombay were unable to meet the Aden budget deficit of two lakhs. But in the representations made by a number of public bodies in Aden and Bombay, it has been emphasized that the Aden budget is capable of radical retrenchment. Why sever a link which has promoted the commercial prosperity of Aden and which will injure Bombay's business interests? Aden's direct control from Simla will be a hindrance to those interests.

Trifles

About this business of the flight of Gold. The suggestion is malicious as well as unfounded that Sir George Schuster is utterly indifferent to it. He isn't. As a matter of fact he is most vigilantly watching the situation and is quite ready to take prompt action immediately the requisite quantity of ex-surplus Gold has left the country.

It is all very well for the Schools Committee to let the children off in honour of Gandhi's birthday. But they had better make arrangements in anticipation of a nation-wide demand to celebrate the birthday of (1) Doctor Ambedkar.

(2) Mr. Shaukat Ali or Mr. M. A. Jinnah by mutual friendly accommodation.

(3) Colonel Gidny.

(4) Mr. Panirselvam.

and (5) Sir Hubert Carr.

Certain States, as you know, have pressed their claims at the Round Table Conference to certain territories and cities in British India. This has reminded a respected friend of mine (who always gives me wrong tips in connection with my speculative adventures at the Share Bazar) of a suggestion made years ago by one Peacock—the name my friend agrees with me doesn't matter. It might as well, even more appropriately, be Swan or Ostrich.

The idea is that if the Peacock—or Swan or Ostrich—Idea is developed along the lines of the claims at the R. T. C. an automatically complete solution of the Indian problem will immediately happen. To take only a few instances, the Province of Bombay may be entrusted in convenient parts to, say, Mysore, Kathiawar and Western India States. Sind may be accounted for by Cutch and Khairpur. N. W. F. C. could be easily merged in Chitral, Dir etc. Punjab of course will be shared by Kashmir, Bhawalpur, Patiala, Malerkotla and Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan—Tiwana. U. P. and Behar also will not present much difficulty—all that has got to be done is to elevate the Taluqdar and Big Zamindars.

Bengal apparently the most ticklish is the easiest to solve. The Maharajah of Burdwan will be only too pleased to accept the burden cheerfully, the remaining if any, to be shouldered by Cooch Behar etc.

And so on. I think it is clear that British India can be easily dumped on the Indian States.

Now about the advantages. The fact is that there is no exist-

ing difficulty that will not cease to exist.

The basis is sovereignty plus no councils. If you have grasped it thoroughly you will discover.

(1) that the Minorities problem does not arise,
(2) that the controversy about Finance and such other meaningless matters disappears, and (3) that..... but I think the case has been well-established.

There is, however, one difficulty that has to be faced: The seat of the Paramount Power.

That, too, is not insurmountable considering the great scientific progress made in the development of means of communication, the Paramount Power may well remain in London.

And all will be happy.

Mr. Jinnah's "Ace" seems to have turned up. He had not to wait long for the crowning act of his Imperial theme. The general elections have come after all, and I am sure that Mr. Jinnah will be translated to St. Stephens.

But the situation is intriguing. I have still no authentic news about his constituency. I do not know whether Lord Brentford, Sydenham and Lloyd will induce the Tory party managers to run him on "most-favoured-nation-treatment-to-Britain" ticket. But considering the stakes and the cry for a straight fight, I will not be surprised if he is scratched.

But he can be easily left in the Aga Khan bracket. I advise him to take to St. George which has become classic after Rothermere's poster campaign. "Gandhi watches St. George." The Big Brother can help him to swell the poll, since—but I have already spoken about it.

It is too premature to anticipate his election manifesto. But surely, it is bound to be "Gandhi watches 14 points." "No Joint electorate in our time." "Separate electorates Zinda-bad," etc.

MENACE TO ORDERLY SOCIETY

Government's Duty To Unemployed Millions.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Whilst depicting police clashes with unemployed demonstrators, the "Manchester Guardian" opines that though organised violent incidents are easy to deplore, they do not go to the root of the matter. It must be remembered that these things do not happen of themselves. When, to a general sense of injustice under which any decent person who is ready to work and is denied right to work must labour, there is added specific grievance of serious reductions in the unemployment pay, and it is quite inevitable that resentment should seek an outlet.

The paper adds: There are nearly three millions wholly or partly unemployed who through Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden received few encouraging letters. They are in a tiny minority compared with the great mass of unemployed who feel to be particular victims of unjust social system and particular sufferers of National Government.

The paper concludes: The very existence of three millions of idle discontented persons must be a menace to the stability of a most orderly Society.

REBEL PARTY KEPT AT BAY.

Pleader Opens Fire Killing One.

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

Two dacoities and a robbery by persons suspected to be rebels are reported from Henzada. Six houses were attacked by dacoits, while in the case of another dacoity no loot was obtained by them.

Thayetmyo reports a dacoity in which a house owner was killed. Considerable progress has been made in Thayetmyo district in ridding it of illicit arms, during the last week of September 33 guns, a locally made cannon and a bomb were seized, while forces patrolling the area captured 20 guns besides spears and dabs.

According to latest information received, rebels came to Saingzu village two miles from Tharawaddy last night and collected money from the villagers. A Burman pleader named Maung Shwe armed with a gun was waiting in a house in the village and when the rebels attacked the house, he opened fire, as a result of which a rebel was killed and the rest fled.

A dah and a torch were picked up after their retreat.—A.P.

"MANI BHAVAN" IN LONDON.

LEAVES FROM A DIARY.

M. D. writes in "Young India": Friends have been demonstrating with him against staying at his place, so distant from the palaces and hotels. English friends have been forthcoming ready to offer their houses in the neighbourhood of St. James' Palace, but Gandhi is clear that he must not leave the home of the humble folk which has become his real home. He may have an office where he can receive and meet friends—and some Indian friends have placed their houses at his disposal for the purpose—but he cannot afford to miss the friends in the East End who meet him and bid him "good morning" when he is out for a walk nor can he miss the little ones who surround him and have an occasional chat. In fact, a special meeting with these people was a thing he most enjoyed. He felt as though he was in the midst of the children of the Aryan, answering their simple but penetrating and puzzling inquiries and spreading through them his message of truth and love.

"What is your language, Mr. Gandhi?" They ask, and Gandhi takes them through the etymology of common words in English and Indian vernaculars and shows them that we are after all children of the same Father. He tells them stories of his childhood and explains how it is better by far not to hit back than to return a blow for a blow. He tells them why he wears the sort of clothes he wears and he also tells them why he lives amongst them. "This, to me, is the real Round Table Conference work," he said one day. "I know there are friends who can give me their houses; I know there are friends who can generously spend money for me. But I feel happy in Miss Lester's abode because I get here a taste of the life I am pledged to live. She has incurred no extra expense for me—a thing any one can do—but she has put herself and her co-workers to considerable inconvenience and imposed more work on them for my sake. They have vacated the rooms I am occupying and they sleep on the verandah. They work for themselves. I and my co-workers have added to their work which they have taken upon themselves cheerfully. How dare I tear myself from these surroundings?" An irresistible plea, which Charlie Andrews can certainly not strive against.

Shifting to another house was being discussed, came in an old, thin, short woman, with eyes full of fire, just to shake hands with Gandhi. As she was returning she turned to me and said, "Don't think of leaving this place. It is not Muriel's place. Neither is it built for her inmates, nor for us. It is in memory of her brother, who lived for an idea of which Mr. Gandhi is an embodiment. It is just the place for him." This lady, close on 30, is Miss Hughes, the daughter of the author of "Tom Browne's School Days" and her life story is so thrilling and inspiring that I must devote an article to it in another issue of "Young India."

A SHILLING'S WORTH.

The importance of this place can best be gauged by the number of common people who get an opportunity of knowing him and meeting him here. It is these contacts that enrich life and make it worth living, not those with men and women with whom life is a chess-board and the highest skill consists in checkmating one's partner. I propose to record here just one or two such contacts. The day seemed to be an autograph day and every one of those who succeeded in getting an autograph had his own story to tell.

Ben Platten, who works with Miss Lester and slaves for us from morning until night, never obstructing himself on Gandhi, came one day with a book in which he wanted Gandhi's autograph. "I purchased that book for a shilling, Mr. Gandhi, I was on the staff of the 'Daily Herald' then, the book was received for review, but it was regarded as too insignificant to be reviewed and thrown among books to be disposed of, with the result that I got it for a shilling. I took it home, read it from cover to cover and immediately made use of it. I introduced you to the people who gather together in the Kingsley Hall and gave a course of lectures on you. With that dates our first acquaintance with you."

Gandhi was agreeably surprised. "Then it is you who introduced me to Muriel?"

"I shall not presume to say so. Perhaps she knew you before. But the other friends came to know fully about you from what I told them from the book. It contained so much that I had thought myself but never expressed." "Then I borrowed all the thoughts from you or you borrowed them from me," said Gandhi laughing. "Anyway it was a good investment, wasn't it?"

"None could have been better, and you will agree that what I have done with it entitles me to the shilling's worth?"

Will the reader guess the name of the shilling's worth?

WISH YOU GOOD LUCK.

The man had been in the navy and knew Mirabehn's father and since she was the daughter of his former Admiral he had a claim upon her. As she was returning from her walk one morning he followed her and thus described his credentials for having an autograph from Gandhi: "I have been in the Navy for 21 years. I have served under your father, and my son-in-law supplies the goat's milk for Mr. Gandhi. Would he not kindly give me an autograph?" He had not appealed to her in vain. Gandhi asked him to be ushered in. He came and narrated his autobiography, this time with the following additional remarks:

"I wish you and your mission real good luck, Sir. I have had enough of this world. Served during the war, was thrown about from place to place—we were ordered to march to Salonica from Gallipoli with frozen feet and have passed through unspeakable horrors. I would sooner be in prison than serve during the next war. It is a dreadful business, Sir. I should prefer to fight for your cause. I wish you success in your mission." He had photographs of his daughter and son-in-law who supplied the milk.

"How many children have you?" Gandhi asked him as he was preparing to go.

"Eight, Sir, four sons and four daughters."

"I have four sons," said Gandhi, "so I can race with you half way."

And the whole house roared with laughter.

I could go on with these recollections endlessly and indeed there are some which I must have in next week. But this week I am closing the talk on "Voluntary Poverty" in Dr. Maude Royden's Church, which was attended by over two thousand middle class men and women, was an event deserving special and separate notice. That too I shall hold over for the next issue. I shall record, however, the meeting with Mr. Charlie Chaplin, just to show that even that world-famed comedian could think of nothing but the problem of the poor as the only topic worth discussing.

A MEETING WITH CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

Perhaps few would believe that when Gandhi was told that Mr. Charlie Chaplin would like to see him, he innocently asked who that distinguished person was. For several years Gandhi's life has been such as to allow him no time to see or hear or read anything that does not come to him in the ordinary course of work that he has set out for himself. But as soon as he was told that Mr. Chaplin, came from the people and lived for the people and that he had made millions laugh, he agreed to meet him at the house of Dr. Katalia, who has placed himself and his car at our disposal during Gandhi's stay in London. Mr. Chaplin struck me to be a genial, unassuming gentleman and nothing like we find him on the film. But perhaps in concealing himself lies his skill. Gandhi had not heard of him, but he had evidently heard of Gandhi's spinning wheel and the very first question he asked was why Gandhi was against machinery. The question delighted Gandhi who explained to him in detail why the six months' unemployment of the whole peasant population of India made it important for him to restore them to their former subsidiary industry. "Is it then only as regards cloth?" "Precisely," said Gandhi. "In cloth and food every nation should be self-contained. We were self-contained and want to be that again. England with her large-scale production has to look for a market elsewhere. We call it exploitation. And an exploiting England is a danger to the world, but if that is so, how much more so would be an exploiting India. If she took to machinery and produced cloth many times in excess of its requirements."

"So the question is confined only to India," said Mr. Chaplin grasping the point quickly. "But supposing you had in India the independence of Russia, and you could do other work for your unemployed and ensure equitable distribution of wealth, you would not then despise machinery? You would subscribe to shorter hours (Continued on page 2.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

British Die-hards And Muslim "Delegates."

Muslim "delegates" to the Round Table Conference are reported to have denied the charge that they had allied themselves with British reactionaries. It is an utterly worthless denial in the face of evidence to the contrary. No other set of circumstantial evidence can prove the charge more conclusively. Apart from the exposures made by Sir Ali Imam and from the fact that he was deliberately gagged, the eager provision of platform and publicity to these "delegates" by the Die-hards, is self-explanatory. Then the list of lunches, dinners and receptions exchanged between the two parties will not bear scrutiny on behalf of patriotism. Finally, the Muslims have stuck to their 14-points on the one hand and yet refused co-operation with Mahatma Gandhi in the matter of the National Demand on the other, fully realising all the time, that the British Government cannot concede to them their Fourteen Points. For instance, the impossibility of winning from a Central Government dominated by Britishers complete Provincial Autonomy with Residuary Powers and equal status to the Frontier, ought to be, and is obvious to them. And yet, Mr. Shaukat Ali has just declared his determination to make peace with the British. If all this is not an attempt openly to humbug the Mussalmans in the interest of British Die-hards, what is?

Thirty Stripes For "Seditious" Slogans.

"Disciplinary action" is reported to have been taken by the Marathi Jail authorities against "four ring-leaders" because their party of 61 Red Shirts that was recently arrested had "tried to create trouble by indulging in seditious slogans." The "seditious" slogans are not given, but there can be no doubt that they were "Inquilab Zindabad" or "Mahatma Gandhi Zindabad." They are the familiar slogans of Indian Nationalism all over India. But the fact that they are regarded as "seditious" in the North-West Frontier Province shows how that unfortunate part of the country is being sought to be repressed. Worse still is the nature of the "disciplinary action" taken against the "ring-leaders." They were given 30 stripes each. The bureaucracy may justify these 30 stripes on the plausible ground that indiscipline, especially when given expression to, in "seditious" slogans, may possibly bring the Empire tumbling down to pieces. But the barbarous punishment fails to realise the world's conception of civilised methods of administration.

Welcome Announcement.

We are glad to learn that the Bombay Government have, at last, definitely decided to withdraw the exemption from the operations of the Wakf Act that had been wrongly granted to the Dawoodi Bohra Wakfs. The Hon'ble Minister's announcement in the Council was, we understand, received with applause. If his announcement had not been made only after a period of wobbling hesitations that made matters worse, Government's decision, we assure the Hon'ble Minister for Education, would have been welcomed with hearty applause. But better late than never. And we cordially appreciate Government's belated response to their responsibility to their own Committee. More than that, we sincerely congratulate those brave and enlightened Bohras whose courage in risking ignominy deserved the success that has been achieved.

Lathi Again!

The Prohibition Movement seems to have grown very strong in some parts of the Madras Presidency, to judge from the desperate methods used by the authorities in some places to combat the movement. According to a correspondent of the "Hindu," a posse of Reserve Police made a lathi-charge on Congress Volunteers, picketing toddy shops at Semmapettam and Puttur on Monday night, as a result of which 15 volunteers sustained injuries. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari is said to have challenged Government for enquiry by the District Board President as arbitrator. But, we doubt, if the Government will accept the challenge or set up any fair inquiry at all. We trust, however, that picketing in the place in question will be intensified, rather than relaxed, because of the lathi charge. Such peaceful facing of danger encourages the people and Prohibition makes numerous strides in an incredibly short time.

HOW BRITISH DIEHARDS' PLOT SUCCEEDED IN LONDON.

Mahatma Once Again Calls Upon Britain To Declare Her Policy Towards India

(Continued from page 1)

sentation of the "untouchables" in the legislatures. This is a travesty of the truth. What I have said and what I must repeat is that I am opposed to their special representation. I am convinced that it can do them no good and may do much harm. But the Congress is wedded to adult franchise. Therefore millions of them can be placed on voters roll. It is impossible to conceive that with untouchability fast disappearing nominees of these voters can be boycotted by the others."

"A RELIC OF THE SINFUL PAST."

Mahatma Gandhi concluded: "But what these people need more than election to legislatures is protection from social and religious persecution. Custom, which is often more powerful than law, has brought them to degradation of which every thinking Hindu needs feel ashamed and do penance. I should, therefore, have the most drastic legislation rendering criminal all special persecution to which these fellow countrymen of mine are subjected by so-called superior classes. Thank God, the conscience of Hindus has been stirred and untouchability will soon be relic of our sinful past."

SIR M. SHAFI HAS HIS SAY.

The chairman asked if the Aga Khan wished to speak. The latter replied that Sir M. Shafi would do.

Sir M. Shafi said: "I am sure that every one of the Indian representatives on this committee shares the humiliation and sorrow to which Mahatma Gandhi has given expression as a result of the breakdown of discussions and negotiations which had been going on during the last week with a view, if possible, to arriving at an amicable settlement of communal problems."

I desire, on behalf of the Muslim delegation to bear testimony to the indefatigable efforts which Mahatma Gandhi has made in order to bring about such a settlement. Indeed he has spared no effort, to quote his own language, in order to achieve that consummation but it is unfortunate that his efforts and those of other members on the informal committee who have striven their utmost to bring about such a settlement have ended in failure. **TOO BIG A FILE FOR SHAFI TO SWALLOW.**

Gandhi had expressed an opinion that the failure was due to the constitution of the British Indian delegation inasmuch as the members, according to him, were nominated by the Government and not elected by the people. With all respect to Gandhi entirely dissent."

Sir M. Shafi reminded the Committee that there were four great political parties in India: The Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Liberal Federation and the Muslim community. He pointed out that Gandhi was the sole delegate of the Congress which was, therefore, fully represented.

There was also the founder of the Mahasabha, namely Pandit Malaviya.

Malaviya denied that he was the founder.

SHAFI'S HIT AT NATIONALIST MUSLIMS.

Sir M. Shafi continued that they had also the working President, Dr. Moonje and the ex-President Rajanarendranath while almost all the prominent members and office-bearers of the Liberal Federation were present. As far as the Muslim community was concerned they had the presidents of the Khilafat Conference, the Muslim League and the Muslim Conference and the office-bearers of other Muslim organisations. They had also a gentleman who presided over the Conference of the party which had recently come into being, namely, the Muslim Nationalist Party.

Therefore that it is only the Government nominees who are members of the British Indian delegation is to put forward proposition which will not bear examination. The leaders of all various political parties in India are members of the Round Table Conference. They were nominated by the Government of India after consultation with the Working Committees and Executives of these organisations.

NOT GOVT. NOMINEES.

In these circumstances I submit that the British Indian delegation is thoroughly representative of the peoples of India and if

despite this fact we have not been able to arrive at amicable settlement of communal problem all I can say is this, that the sense of humiliation and sorrow to which Gandhi has given expression has gone into hearts of some of us. It is heartbreaking indeed that despite the efforts made by those who firmly believe that the future of India rests entirely upon Hindu-Muslim unity and upon satisfactory settlement of communal problem and the settlement of the minorities question in India we should not have been able to arrive at an agreement and we most deeply regret this breakdown. That is all I have to say in reference to this part of observations made by Gandhi.

VITAL FACTOR.

Mahatma Gandhi has suggested that a clause should be introduced in the constitution providing for the appointment of a judicial Tribunal to decide the questions left undecided. If Gandhi contemplates that the question of the settlement of the communal problem also should be referred to that tribunal I submit that he is ignoring one vital factor in the whole case. When he says that the constitution should include a clause, does he realise that it is impossible to frame a constitution for India without first settling the various communal problems involved?"

CHAIN AND ITS LINKS.

Sir M. Shafi likened the work of the Federal Structure Committee to the forging of a chain and said that many of the links—indeed some most important links—were dependent on the solution of the communal problem. Without a solution the chain could not be forged. Consequently it would be impossible to frame a constitution without settling the communal problem.

THE SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS.

Then Mahatma Gandhi has referred to the solution of the Punjab problem suggested by Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Sir Hubert Carr's solution. We on this side are perfectly willing to examine those solutions. As far as the solution suggested by Sardar Ujjal Singh is concerned, if I am right in saying that, it contemplates handing over North-Western and South-Western Punjab—Rawalpindi and Multan divisions—to the North-West Frontier Province. I think every member of this Committee will see immediately that the Mussalmans of the Punjab are not likely to accept such a proposal.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

With regard to the Congress resolution Sir M. Shafi said that he need only say that it had already met with the fate of the Nehru Report. It had been rejected by the Hindus of the Punjab, by the Sikhs and by the Mussalman community. So it is no use referring to that resolution here.

"Then Gandhi has further stated that the Congress will wholeheartedly support any scheme of arbitration. That is an observation of which I must take note. I wish to remind the Minorities Committee of the speech delivered by the Prime Minister at the conclusion of the last session of Round Table Conference."

SHAFI QUOTES PREMIER.

Sir M. Shafi quoted the following passage from the Prime Minister's speech: "Then there is the third category, safeguards relating to the communities. I repeat what I have said to you so often regarding that. If you fail to agree to set up your own safeguards and come to a settlement between yourselves regarding those safeguards, Government will have to provide in the constitution provisions designed to help you."

SURRENDER TO BRITISH GOVT.

I submit there is only one course open after this breakdown of negotiations and discussions and that is this: The Committee ought to go ahead. We who are convinced that the future of India lies within the British Commonwealth of Nations are not willing to accept the arbitration of any outsider. His Majesty's Government, as head of that Commonwealth, are judges who are in the best of positions to decide the question and we are perfectly willing that they should be judges

on this question. Indeed constitutionally it is His Majesty's Government and Parliament which will have to undertake the responsibility of deciding the question along with other questions relating to constitutional evolution in India.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

Lastly the Muslim delegation is not prepared to agree to the proposal made by Mahatma Gandhi that the proceedings of this Committee should be adjourned sine die and the work of constitution building in the Federal Structure Committee should go on. We hold that it is impossible to carry on that work in the Federal Structure Committee without concluding the work of the Minorities Committee. The links which remain to be forged in that Committee are all dependent on the solution of the communal problem. To give but one illustration there is the question of responsibility in the Centre. If the communal problem is not settled to whom is the British Government to transfer responsibility? To Hindus? Then, the Muslims will object. To Muslims? Then the Hindus will object and unless until the Minorities are satisfied—all minorities, the depressed classes, Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Christians—that their vital interests have been adequately safeguarded, as a result of the deliberations of this Committee, how can you expect them to agree to transfer of responsibility? I venture to suggest that the proposal that the Committee should adjourn sine die is not acceptable on any ground and in consequence I am instructed by the Muslim delegation to oppose it.

TWO WAYS.

Sir A. P. Patro confessed diffidence at attempting to pour oil on troubled waters and deplored the failure after high hopes had been raised by Mahatma Gandhi's presence, and said that he was the only person able to solve the communal problem. It was a great misfortune that he had failed, but Sir A. P. Patro did not despair and suggested that there were two ways of pursuing the problem. He repeated his suggestion of last year that it should be taken up by the British Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Government of India. He said that without imposing the solution, they should solve the problem and leave it to the provinces to understand the position. That would be a solution acceptable to some of the people, but no solution by Government or anyone else would be acceptable to all. He knew the disadvantage at which he was placing the Government, but the British Government had undertaken more serious responsibilities in regard to the administration of India and in laying down policies for the Government of India. Therefore, Government need not hesitate to undertake responsibility. Moreover in the light of the assurance that India was to enjoy Dominion Status he claimed it the duty of His Majesty's Government to take up this responsibility.

PACKED COMMITTEE.

Sir A. P. Patro proceeded to propose a second resolution. He said Mahatma Gandhi had blamed the constitution of the Committee, but in Sir A. P. Patro's view it was because the delegates from the different provinces were clubbed together and each section of each group was trying to force its own problems upon the whole body. The speaker referred to the promise given to the Punjab question and said that Sir M. Shafi was so obsessed with the Punjab that he thought that there were only four political parties in India and had forgotten the conditions of the parties in other provinces.

Sir M. Shafi admitted mistake.

Sir A. P. Patro was glad that Sir M. Shafi had acknowledged the serious mistake in claiming that there were only four parties in India. (Hear hear). Sir A. P. Patro continued by saying that this point was that the composition of the Committee was such that placed particular provincial and parochial interests above the interests of all India and, therefore, Indian nationalism was unable easily to find expression in the deliberations of this Committee.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

Sir A. P. Patro suggested that when they had a scheme of provincial autonomy and federation worked out by the British Government, it should be referred to the provinces which would form small conferences or committees of representatives in order to solve the difficulties relating to themselves. It had been a great mistake on the part of the British Government and British policy to attempt to achieve uniformity of action, work and administration throughout the whole of India. Conditions in different provinces

differed radically in many respects.

A WAY OUT.

"You cannot, therefore, impose one particular form of Government or one particular scheme that would be suitable for the whole of India. You must, therefore, take the provinces, province by province and ask them to form small conferences representative of all interests and all communities to come to an understanding on the communal problem and the constitutional problem." He believed that an agreed scheme would thereby be possible. Whenever a province came to an agreed scheme it would be examined by Parliament and forwarded to Parliament which would be in a position to confirm or endorse it. There would be, therefore, full agreement with all interests and parties in the provinces. If each province thus worked out its own understanding and solved the communal and other problems in a way suitable to the genius and conditions of the people themselves there would be no difficulty whatever. Simultaneously the whole of the federal scheme would have to continue to work. The Federation of the rest of India must not necessarily wait until this reorganisation was completed. Reorganisation would take a long time and the delegates should go ahead with federation in the centre with provincial autonomy and work out both schemes.

NO REASON TO DESPAIR.

It seems to me, therefore, that there is no reason to despair because we have not been able to adjust the communal problem. I can leave it to the Conference of provincial delegates and when those delegates come and solution it should be within the power of His Majesty's Government to sanction it by order or by resolution in Parliament. If this is done a great deal of the communal trouble will disappear and it will not be in opposition to the scheme which the Congress has submitted. However much we may differ upon other parts, this part, namely agreed settlement, will be achieved. Therefore, I suggest that either His Majesty's Government should take up the solution of the problem or we should leave it to the provinces and to the development of federal principle in the centre and working out of provincial autonomy in the provinces.

AMBEDKAR ACQUIRES GANDHIJI.

Dr. Ambedkar said that although they parted with a sense of failure last night it was with the common understanding that all none should to-day make a speech or comment that would cause exasperation. "I am sorry to see that Mahatma Gandhi has been guilty of a breach of this understanding." (Interjection).

Dr. Ambedkar said that Mahatma Gandhi had started by giving what were according to him the reasons of the failure of the informal committee. Dr. Ambedkar had his own views regarding the reasons of the failure, but he did not propose to discuss them now. Dr. Ambedkar proceeded to state that Mahatma Gandhi instead of confining himself to the proposition that the Committee should adjourn sine die went on to question the representative character of the delegates. Dr. Ambedkar said:

"We cannot deny that we are nominees of Government, but speaking for myself I have not the slightest doubt that even if the depressed classes were given a chance of electing their representatives I would find a place here. I say, therefore, that whether I am a nominee or not I fully represent the claims of my community."

CONGRESS CLAIM.

"Mahatma Gandhi has been always claiming that the Congress stands for the depressed classes and that the Congress represents the depressed classes more than I or my colleagues. I can only say that it is one of the many false claims which irresponsible people keep on making, although persons concerned with regard to those claims have been invariably denying them.

Gandhiji interjected: Thank you. Dr. Ambedkar quoted a telegram expressing want of confidence in the Congress which he had just received from a place he had never visited, from a man he had never seen—President of the Depressed Classes Union, Coomah, Almora—and said he could say that although there might be people in the Congress who were showing sympathy towards the depressed classes, the depressed classes were not in the Congress.

NO ARBITRATION.

Dr. Ambedkar did not wish to enter into these points of controversy, but with regard to the main proposition that the Committee should adjourn sine die he entirely agreed with Sir M. Shafi. "I for one cannot consent to this proposition. It seems to me that there are only two alternatives—either the Minorities Committee should go on tackling the problem, trying to arrive at a satisfactory solution: if that is possible, or, if that is impossible, the British Government should undertake the solution. We cannot consent to leave this to arbitration of third parties whose sense of responsibility may not be the same as must be the sense of responsibility of the British Government."

NOT ANXIOUS FOR SWARAJ!

Dr. Ambedkar desired to make it clear that the depressed classes had not started any movement for claiming immediate transfer of power from British to Indian peoples. They had their particular grievances against the British people, but they were not clamouring for transfer of political power. Their position was that they were not anxious for it, but if the British Government were unable to resist the forces set up in the country which do clamour for it and if transfer was made it must be accompanied by such conditions that the power shall not fall into the hands of a clique, oligarchy or group of people, whether Muslims or Hindus but that the solution shall be such that the power shall be shared proportionately by all communities. Taking that view he did not see how he could take any serious part in the deliberations of the Federal Structure Committee unless he knew where he and his community stood.

HARDLY BEGUN WORK.

Mr. Pannirselvam thought that in the course of the deliberations other minorities had not received full consideration, but the discussions were concentrated on the Punjab question. The Committee was engrossed with that problem and because it baffled solution, the informal conference came to a conclusion that the whole thing had failed. The question of other Minorities was never considered. They were given an opportunity of putting forward their claims, but no attempt was made to reach agreement about their demands. People in the South had little interest in Punjab's internal question. He did not see why it should be taken that the minorities question had been fully tackled and solution had not been reached when their cases had not been considered. Therefore, he was unable to agree to the adjournment sine die. The Minorities Committee should go into the question of other minorities while making special endeavours to find a solution of the Punjab question. They had hardly begun the work as far as other minorities were concerned. Referring to the Congress attitude Mr. Pannirselvam appreciated that it was qualified by the final clause in the resolution stating that attempts should be made to satisfy all communities, but the positive portion of the question made other minorities nervous.

MR. PANNIRSELVAM SAID THAT

Mahatma Gandhi had definitely stated that personally he was opposed to special representation for depressed classes. Other smaller groups found no place in the picture. It seemed to him, therefore, that the Committee had ample work to consider the case of all minorities. Sardar Ujjal Singh shared the extreme regret and sorrow expressed by Sir M. Shafi at the breakdown, but pointed out that Mahatma Gandhi took on himself the task of settlement within a week. The failure meant that they had not come to an understanding or settlement within a week. The road to further negotiations, he said, was not closed.

SIR J. DEMANDS.

Sardar Ujjal Singh proceeded to refer to the three suggested solutions mentioned by Mahatma Gandhi and said that there had not been sufficient time to discuss them on their merits. The scheme which the Sikhs had put forward was not properly brought to the notice of the members and he begged to present it for the consideration of the Committee and suggested that it should be circulated. "We do not say that the ten districts mentioned therein must be necessarily transferred to the Frontier Province. It may be left to the will of the population either to constitute themselves into a separate province or be transferred to the Frontier Province. With regard to the question if we ultimately do not come to a final decision amongst ourselves, I agree that there is no course but to leave it to the Government which in the past has decided for the communities and in future it is certainly the responsibility of the Government to make a decision in these problems as well. Therefore, I share the opinion of Sir M. Shafi. If we continue discussion in this Committee I doubt whether we can come to any settlement. The task will still have to be carried on by informal conferences. So I do not propose that this meeting should be adjourned sine die, but it might be adjourned in order to give the members a further time (No, No)

and not bring about such a feeling of despair as now prevails. **SARDAR UJJAL SINGH'S VIEW.**

Discussing the future Sardar Ujjal Singh said that he was expressing the feeling of his community that they were unable to agree to any system of Government which provided autonomy for provinces in terms that Central Government should have little or no control over them unless Sikhs were assured of their position and protection. "It matters very greatly to us, concentrated in one province in which we still play such important part, that we must be assured of our protection before we submit to any scheme which grants complete autonomy in sense that Central Government re-exercises control over provinces. This view has been expressed unanimously by Sikh Community."

HIS ADMISSION.

We may not be here representing our community as such in the sense that we have not been elected by them but we assure you that we represent in fact, a very big section, if not the entire community, and in our views, we are representing entire community without exception."

The Chairman said he doubted if he could improve matters by continuing. He was sure that Col. Gidney would like to say something. "But he has told us his position with such great clarity and force that we understand it. After all we are here for business. The question is what we are going to do. We have heard representative speakers and I doubt if anybody else can add very much to the demonstration of what actually is the position in front of us. But I have promised to Sir P. Ginnwalla an opportunity to speak."

GINWALLA SPEAKS.

Sir Padamji Ginnwalla recalled that he was one of last members to be appointed to the Committee and he did not claim any long political experience like others on the Committee. But he claimed two advantages over most of his colleagues. The first is I belong to a community which is not asking for any special privileges. We are quite satisfied that we will be able to work in peace and harmony with our fellow countrymen. We are not putting forward any claims. The second is I do not belong to any political association. I claim that I am able to take a more detached view than most of my colleagues here."

NO OUTSIDE AUTHORITY WANTED.

"The Committee was concerned with two problems communal representation and safeguarding of minorities. As regards the latter they had not really tackled question but it was agreed that safeguards should be provided. He supposed that the Committee would go into the question some time or other. With regard to communal representation Sir R. Ginnwalla thought that Committee was unable to run away from responsibility it had undertaken by agreeing to further postponement and referring the question to some other authority, whether a judicial court of arbitration or other body. The Committee should go on with work. Each community should put forward its claim and the Committee must undertake the responsibility of judging."

"LET US COME TO BRASSTACKS."

If the Committee was not going to decide, it must prepare materials for somebody else to decide. But at some stage or other decision must be made. "If the Committee does not take the decision some other authority will have to make it. For that purpose let us get down really to claims put in definite form. Let us consider how they can be resolved. As regards safeguards I ask the minorities interested in them to put their actual claims before the Committee which it can consider for itself. It is no use asking for postponement or agreeing to it because I am quite certain that unless we get quite to brass-tacks, very little progress will be made."

PREMIER SPEAKS.

Mr. MacDonald, the Chairman, said that much of what had been said was already known to those who were members of the Committee last session and continued (Continued on page 6.)

STOP PRESS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
As a logical outcome of his father's disagreement with the National Government and as one of his followers, Major Gwyn Lloyd George to-day resigned Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Board of Trade which he assumed on the formation of a new Ministry. Major Gwyn Lloyd made his first speech as Minister in the House of Commons on Monday.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
TOKIO, Oct. 8.

The Japanese version of the Chinchow affair is that the aeroplane scattered leaflets warning the citizens to prevent the establishment of Chang Hsi-chuan's Government there. Otherwise Japan would take military action to overthrow it. Meanwhile it is learnt that a strongly worded Japanese protest accusing the China Government of failing to comply with requests to check the systematic anti-Japanese movement in China will be sent to Nanking to-morrow. It is understood that the note declares that Japan will hold Nanking accountable for any loss of Japanese lives or property should Government countenance the spread of this agitation.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.

Berlin.—It is reported that Brazilian Government is planning to exchange a huge amount of coffee for goods of other nations especially Germany and the United States. It is proposed to exchange a million tons of Ruhr coal for the corresponding value of coffee.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.

In the drawing room of his London flat Sir James Murray was presented with the Freedom of the City of Aberdeen. More than two-fifty miles away, it is believed that this is the first time that such a ceremony has taken place in similar circumstances. Sir James Murray celebrated his 81st birthday in September and preferred a simple ceremony in his own house instead of an elaborate function. The Freedom was conferred principally for his thirty years' services as Chairman of the Aberdeen Art Gallery Committee.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.

Death has occurred of Charles Ricketts a Member of Royal Academy.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.
New York, Oct. 8.
Previous Closing Rate ... 5.82
To-day's Opening Rate ... 5.73
Difference ... -09
To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.92
Difference ... +10

Broach Expectation Rs. 185
Crop Report 18,264,000
Bales.

Ginning Report 5,408,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.
Liverpool, Oct. 8.
Previous Closing Rate ... 4.14
To-day's Opening Rate ... 4.10
Difference ... -04
To-day's Closing Rate ... 4.05
Difference ... -09

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

MUSLIMS TO APPLY BRAKE TO FEDERAL COMMITTEE

Community Before Constitution

ALL OVER THE TRIBUNAL.
The Muslim delegates, who had discussed the matter among themselves prior to going to the Federal Committee, stated that they would prefer a Committee from among the members of the Minorities Committee, their main reasons being that adjudication of their differences by an outside Tribunal would not redound to India's credit and would be in itself a confession of failure by the informal conference.

Ensuing discussion was fruitless, and the Conference broke up without reaching any decision. It is understood that opinion prevailing among a number of delegates on the composition of a Committee of three pointed to the election of Gandhiji, Aga Khan and one representative of the lesser minorities.

FAILURE TO REACH AGREEMENT.
Gandhiji on Thursday makes a statement before the Minorities Sub-Committee that the Conference has failed to reach an agreement, and that the question of communal settlement had better be adjourned to take its own chance, but that the work of formulating Indian Constitution should continue.

It is understood that the Muslim delegates will press their claim for a definite position in the Constitution, before they agree to discuss other constitutional questions.

Following the conclusion of the Conference early morning, several leading delegates appeared very much depressed and expressed keen regret at the failure, expressing the opinion that an unequalled opportunity had been missed.—R. T. Special.

PRIOR TO BREAK DOWN

Sikh-Muslim Wrangle

LONDON, Oct. 1.
The Muslim-Sikh question in the Punjab practically monopolised attention at the afternoon session of the Unofficial Conference.

Gandhiji at the outset stated that he had conferred with the Sikhs and as recapitulated their demands and also explained the two schemes for the redistribution of the Punjab, including Sardar Ujjal Singh's, mentioned earlier, and another for the amalgamation of the Ambala Division with the United Provinces or Delhi. These schemes were not discussed, as it is understood, that the Muslims said that they would not take notice of them. Gandhiji then reviewed the Muslim demands. He said, with reference to the demand for one-third representation in the Central Legislature, that Muslims had agreed that the Muslims in States representation should be taken into consideration in reaching the figures. Gandhiji said that he had little knowledge of the question of residuary powers, but he had reconciled himself to their being entrusted to the Provinces, and provided the Hindus and the Sikhs agreed, he said that he would also get the Congress to agree.

MAHATMA EXHAUSTED.
Gandhiji reported to have said that he was physically and mentally exhausted with the efforts to reach a solution, but intended to continue until to-morrow, and if then, there was no result, he would make a statement to that effect in the Minorities Sub-Committee and ask for the work of framing the Constitution to proceed, leaving the communal question to the last.

Sardar Sampuran Singh suggested that the Punjab should be governed from the Centre and settlement reached for the rest of India.

Dr. Sapru thought that the Sikhs should concede to the Muslims statutory majority, if their demand for weightage was allowed.

Col. Gidney asked why the Sikhs feared Muslim majority. He pointed out that the Muslims might equally object to Hindu majority in the other provinces.

Sardar Sampuran Singh replied that the position was different, whereupon the general debate regarding the Punjab ensued.

Mr. Jinnah declared that it would be impossible for the Muslims with a bare majority to take action prejudicial to others.

Sir H. C. O. suggested that bicameral legislature in the Punjab might be acceptable.

ADJOURNMENT OF MINORITY COMMITTEE

Gandhiji estimated that he intended to propose to-morrow the adjournment of the Minorities Sub-Committee 'sine die'.

Dr. Sapru protested that that would mean failure. He asked, who then was to decide.

Gandhiji replied that the Minorities might meet from time to time to see if a solution was impossible, but it would not be necessary for the Minorities Committee to continue sitting, though the main Conference must continue.

Dr. Sapru declared that if they failed to solve the communal problem, the Conference itself

would fail. They would prove themselves unfit for self-government and would deserve the continuance of the present state.

Mr. Sastri suggested that the Punjab question should be shelved for three years. **PROPOSAL FOR A TRIBUNAL.**
The suggestion was then made for the appointment of a small tribunal of three to five members from the unofficial conference. Gandhiji asked if the Sikhs would accept. Sardar Ujjal Singh asked for time to consider. Mr. Jinnah also wished to consult the Muslims. Gandhiji suggested that the Tribunal should decide all matters which would come before the Unofficial Conference, but Col. Gidney and Mr. Pannirselvam objected, that only the Muslim-Sikh question was under discussion. It was eventually decided to adjourn until 11 p.m., when the Muslims and Sikhs are expected to state whether they would accept tribunal.—R. T. Special.

MAHATMA'S STATEMENT

Mrs. Naidu For A Committee Of Five

LONDON, Oct. 7.
The unofficial Conference met at 3 p.m. and sat till 6 p.m. without reaching any final conclusion. Mr. Gandhiji said he would make a statement to-morrow about the Congress position. He would ask for an adjournment of the Minorities Sub-Committee but the Committee dealing with the constitutional question could proceed with their work.

Reasons were given by the Sikh and Hindu delegates as to why they were unable to accept the Muslim proposals.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu formally moved that a small committee of five be appointed to consider the whole question of settlement whose decision should be final and binding.

The Conference meets at 11 p.m. to consider this proposal.—Reuter.

WHAT LED TO BREAK DOWN

Mahatma's Warning To Communal War Lords

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.

The breakdown of the communal negotiations has created a gloom in the Conference circles. It is understood that the Muslims favoured the reference of the question to a small sub-committee as suggested by Mrs. Naidu consisting of one or three or five members of the Informal Communal Committee. The Hindus voted for arbitration by an impartial tribunal, and did not agree to Mrs. Naidu's proposals. The Sikhs supported the Hindus.

Mahatma Gandhi will now report the failure of the negotiations to the Premier and proposes to meet Lord Sankey and Sir Samuel Hoare before the meeting of the Minorities Committee, where he will make an important statement.

CONGRESS FORMULA NOT ACCEPTED

The disappointing news of the breakdown of the negotiation was announced at 12-30 midnight, after the debate had lasted 90 minutes.

Another cable from our special correspondent states:—

The premature publication of the Gandhi-Aga Khan tentative agreement was responsible for the revival of Muslim attitude insisting on an immediate referendum on the question of introduction of the Joint electorates. The Congress formula was not accepted by the Sikhs and Muslims after a full day's discussion. Mahatma Gandhi asked each party to agree to arbitration.

MAHATMA'S WARNING.
Tense feeling prevails among the Indian community as the hour is drawing near for the Minorities Committee to meet to-morrow morning.

Mahatma Gandhi has hardly 15 hours before him to face the Hindu delegates. He made a final earnest appeal to prominent leaders of the informal Conference and besought them to come to an understanding. He reminded them of the untold consequences to the country, if they failed to reach an amicable solution.

He said, it was wrong to say that he had any formula of his own. The only formula he had was to refer the whole matter to an impartial judicial Indian tribunal.

It was shameful and ridiculous to refer the matter to foreigners.

MIRACLE ALONE CAN SAVE.
If the Muslims and the Sikhs agree to the arbitration proposal it is understood that the other minorities also could be made to agree to the proposal.

Earlier in the day Mahatma Gandhi confessing his inability to solve the problem, said that only a miracle could save the situation. He added: "There are burdens thrust upon me which I am unable to bear. I am working beyond my capacity at this communal problem. It is a Herculean

task, and I am afraid our labours will perhaps end in nothing."

"Big Brother" Does Not Fear Hindus

HE BELIEVES IN "HITTING BOUNDARIES"

LONDON, Oct. 7.
Mr. Shaikat Ali, addressing a meeting of the Royal Empire Society, prefaced his statement of the Mussalman case, by remarking that last year he had lost his brother, while in London, and to-day he had received the news of the death of his daughter in India. He declared that he did not fear Hindus or a combination of Hindus or Englishmen. He laid stress that he was genuinely anxious for an honourable peace in India, satisfactory to all classes, adding that as a cricketer he always hit boundaries and was content with nothing less.

SOLICITUDE FOR MINORITIES.

Mr. Shaikat Ali went on to say that it was probable (which he amended to "possible") that the Conference might not be a success. If Mahatma Gandhi went back to India to-morrow, they must still endeavour to make the Conference a success. He wanted the minorities to have an interest in the Administration; but was not going to turn Mussalman majorities in the two Provinces into minorities. If peace with the Hindus could be achieved, well and good; but, if not, he was not going back to India, but would make peace with England.

WANTED SECURITY.

Mr. Warris Ameer Ali declared that Mussalmans would insist on separate electorates. They also required security and a share in the administration. The Mussalmans had had a lesson in the recent events in Benares and Cawnpore. He suggested the appointment of a personage responsible for Law and Order outside politics, like Deputy Governor.—Reuter's R. T. Special.

Premier Talks Nursery Tales To R. T. C. Delegates.

(Continued from page 5.)
I argued that there were plenty of brassacks about but instead of brassacks having their sharp edges into wood, it is heads that are lying in and sharp edges are above. The problem of this Committee is to try to reverse the position of brassacks not to put another half a dozen into existence.

CROCODILE TEARS?
"Believe me the regret that has been sincerely expressed by the representatives who have spoken to-day is shared in most wholehearted way by the representatives of the British Government here. We profoundly regret that no suggestion has been made as a result of those conference. You know perfectly well that from the very beginning we have pressed and pressed upon you to come to some agreement amongst yourselves and that we have done that not because it would help us but because we have great sense of your own self-respect and also that anybody who is going to try to put into definite legal shape the principles of constitutional liberty, which we have in our mind, will find it absolutely impossible to lay down or draft this constitution or whatever form of words you like to use unless the communal question has been agreed to and not enforced or made enforceable by the Government to which our friend Mahatma Gandhi would probably at once start some method of passive resistance not enforceable as I say in that sort of way but following from your own hearts and as result of your own agreements."

BE HONEST AND FACE FACTS.
That is the thing that we have felt very keenly. Now may I appeal to every representative here, every individual and every representative of sections not to attribute your common failure to any method whereby you have been elected or to your own personal shortcomings. Be honest and face facts. The communal problem is a problem of fact. Does the problem exist in India or does it not? I do not answer it. I leave it to you honestly to answer it for yourselves and to your selves. Then if the communal problem does exist how can it be discussed with a view to settlement if possible either in India or here. Now my Indian friends, you have been brought on and taught to follow the principles of representative institutions.

Supposing the Government of India or the Government here had surveyed India with bank mind as to what political organisations and political leaders are in India and had said, "We put you all one side, we do not recognise any of you or any of organisations which you represent, but we are considering what we imagine to be sort of mass movement, unorganised, very largely select A and B and C from that mass movement."

What would you have said? What would Gandhi have said? What would Moonje have said?

You would have said that it was one more illustration of how British Government acts in arbitrary way.

"DEMOCRACY IS NOT CROWD"
"We did not do that. We believe in democracy but democracy is not mere crowd. You must go another step and define your democracy. We believe in representative democracy. There is not a man nor woman here whose name whose actions, whose reputation and whose status have been gained independently of organisations. However difficult it may be to get organisations with historical memories of conflicts and so on to come to agreements, I say as practical politician that you have got to face those difficulties because you will never solve your problem until you have faced them and until you get your organised masses in agreement with whatever the solution is."

"Do not let us go away, therefore, and say that it is the composition of this conference or way in which you have selected that is to blame for it all. Blame is that the facts are presenting difficulties which you have not got managed to overcome." Gandhiji said quite truly that the word defeat is not found in his dictionary. Nor is it found in mine nor, I hope, is it found in yours. You have met with rebuff.

I well there was a very famous King of my country who met with six very serious defeats and was very angry with you who like to contemplate mysterious things of nature to go and take his experience into account.

UNCLE "MAC" TELLS A NURSERY STORY.

Lying in a cave one day he saw a spider make six attempts to get to the point where it wanted to. It was baffled and failed. It made the seventh attempt and succeeded. I do not know how many times you have been baffled in trying to get to the agreement but do remember that no great achievement has been accomplished at second or third attempt and you had better go on trying to take your own responsibilities upon your own shoulders and see if an agreement can become a fact.

There is another point I want to put to you. Will any of you tell me quite honestly that continued existence of this problem unsolved can be overlooked either by yourselves if you were drafting your own constitution, or by His Majesty's Government if it were trying to draft constitution for you (Hear, hear)?

Bring you up against facts. You know perfectly well, especially every one of you who has been in public life and faced practical problems of public life, you know perfectly well that whilst this problem is unsolved it puts enormous obstacle in way of constitution making for India—not simply because that constitution must be drafted by His Majesty's Government under the present circumstances; but supposing I said to you on behalf of the Government and supposing Parliament agreed, "Take business over to yourselves," why, you know perfectly well that you could not do so six inches without coming to a dead-lock.

GIDNEY AND ONE INCH PROGRESS.
Col. Gidney interjected, "Not one inch."

"MAC" GLOATS OVER INDIA'S HUMILIATION.
The Premier continued: Well, I am generous as regards your enterprise and your success. I give you six inches instead of one. You could not go six inches without coming up against difficulties and all those general phrases about your going to settle in this way or that way—what is the difference between these phrases and what we are doing now. There is no difference at all. His Majesty's Government at present moment are doing their very best on the lines of those phrases and those aspirations to get you to an agreement and you have reported to me and my colleagues this morning that you have failed.

What I would suggest is this: Leave me to call the next meeting of this Committee. That is not adjourning 'sine die'. I can assure you, but you know, there are certain events going on here (Laughter) which I am really very sorry to say (and I felt this all through since you came) are bound not only to take good deal of my thoughts to themselves but also will necessitate occasional absence from London on my part, for the next fortnight or just a little over. Let us adjourn and I will call you together again. Meanwhile, what I would like would be if those of you who are sitting opposite to me, representatives of small minorities, would also try your hands.

Col. Gidney: "We have been trying."

Chairman: "Amongst yourselves?"

Col. Gidney: "We have been trying and almost succeeded."

Dr. Datta: "We have reached considerable measure of agreement amongst ourselves."

Chairman: If there are any common agreements amongst yourselves I would suggest that you circulate them. I do not think that they have been circulated. Have they?

Col. Gidney: "No."

Chairman: Well, see if it is possible that they should be circulated and leave it there. But I must say this. We cannot here settle business of the Federal Structure Committee which must meet itself to decide what it is going to do in certain circumstances and that will be reported to me as Chairman of Conference in due time and then we will work at it.

DETERMINED TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS.

But do believe me, we are determined to have success of this Round Table Conference if you will allow us to have that success. (Applause). It is not the British Government that is going to stand in the way of any agreement. If I disagree with the bit, not very much with what has been said about what we should do in telling you what we propose to offer. Why, my friends, what has been promise that we have given you from very beginning. Has it not been that we would not make up our minds in definite detail until we have consulted you? Do you suggest now that in the middle of this consultation we should break off and then produce a document and produce proposals? I do not want to do that with you. Who does?

You know perfectly well that there is one very serious difficulty in that way. If a Government produces its proposals well that is as near last word as circumstances of creation will allow anybody to say the last word on anything. Surely, you ought to bend all your energies to bringing before us proposals that have been discussed amongst yourselves and discussed with us, proposals which have been examined regarding their real meaning in relation to Government, examined regarding the question as to whether they can work or cannot work, because we do not want a constitution which is a machine and which will never work at all whatever power you put in behind it, a machine the very mechanism of which means deadlock. You do not want that. We certainly do not want it.

DON'T STAND IN THE WAY.

Therefore, what I would like you have in your minds after rather depressing statements to which we have listened is this that the British Government wants to go on. British Government will take its action if you cannot go on to the end, because we are determined to make such improvements consistent with our own ideas—as in the Government of India as will make the Government of India something capable of greater and greater expansion towards liberty. That is what we want. I appeal to the delegates here to-day representing all the communities. Do not stand in our way because that is what is happening.

A SUGGESTION.

I suggest, therefore, that what we should do is just to adjourn this Committee now and for you to raise your points—your very good points and your very serious points—at the Federal Structure Committee and see what decision that Committee sees its way to come to. Do you agree that Committee should adjourn and that I should call you together with as little delay as possible under your circumstances and name. I have the election to fight. Very well that Committee will now adjourn. Those in favour. That is carried.

The Committee then adjourned.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION ON CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD

Futile Opposition To 2 More Seats

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Oct. 7.

After lengthy and heated discussions based on communal feelings, two important resolutions were passed this morning at a meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board. The first was concerning site and terms of another Vegetable and Fruit Market for Cawnpore.

The Board at its meeting on August 18 last, formed a sub-committee to make proposals in this connection. After several meetings they recommended two sites in Latouche Road and Halsey Road for acquisition. On the other hand District Magistrate proposed after discussion with Chowdhury Amjad Hussain, old contractor of chief vegetable market that the other market be held in Nazir Bagh near Sisamatu. After some discussion, the District Magistrate's proposal was accepted by Hindu majority. Muslims opposing 'en bloc'.

2 MORE LABOUR SEATS.

The other resolution moved by Sjt. Madanagopal, Advocate, ran thus:

That the Board recommends to Government that in view of growth in industrial population resulting in increase of labour population and in view of the fact that workers find it difficult to get themselves elected owing to their population scattered in various

ENSURE COMPLETE FREEDOM FROM MALARIA
USE ONLY INDIAN MANUFACTURED QUININE IN WATER SOLUBLE FORM.



THIO-QUIN

(Dihydroxy-Trimethoxy-Quinine Phenyl-Sulphonate).

AVAILABLE IN LOOSE POWDER FORM

1-GZ., 4-OZS. & H.B. ALUMINIUM TABLETS ON 2-GRS.

Sole Manufacturers: **BIO-TECHNICAL WORKS.**
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(THE LEADING COMPANY MANAGED BY INDIANS), Estd. 1908.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT 1930.

New Business completed in 1930	Rs. 1,19,88,000
Increase of Life Assurance Fund in 1930	" 11,61,819
Premium Income	" 80,88,908
Interest Income earned in 1930	" 1,47,000
Total Assets Exceed	" 1,60,00,000
Total Life Assurance in force 1930	" 9,68,70,818

Low rates of premium. Liberal policy conditions. All forms of Life Assurance business transacted.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

HEAVY HEDGE SELLING ON THE EVE OF BUREAU

Bullish Political News Discounted

Bombay, Oct. 8. On the eve of the third Bureau report the New York Cotton futures market displayed weakness on heavy Southern Hedge selling. The market opened firm on bullish political news and prices recorded a rise of 22 points. With overwhelming supply a rise of about 55 points during 24 hours was too rapid and heavy short covering has weakened the technical situation to some extent. Southern selling became very important and caused a sudden revival in the tendency. The Washington conference is likely to ease banking accommodation and although this factor will have good influence in the long run, the immediate future of cotton prices is likely to be guided by the extent of hedge selling and fluctuations in the sterling exchange. The improved state of masses in almost all countries will not allow any sudden improvement. We have an unusually large supply of raw cotton and it is very difficult to induce buyers at the moment. The market is awaiting the Bureau report and closed easy at a decline of 11 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 5.75.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 3 points to 5.45.

U. S. Port receipts, were 55,000 bales for the day and exports amounted to 4,000 bales.

The weekly weather report issued yesterday states that warm and sunny weather has prevailed with a nearly entire absence of rainfall. The cotton has continued to open rapidly in all parts of the belt.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points. There was scattered buying but later some selling on improved exchange rate which depressed prices with a nervous tone. Prices fluctuated throughout the day in line with changes in the American Cross rate. The market displayed a steady undertone, which was imparted by good trade buying. Good New York opening cables caused the gain of a few points in prices but there were ultimately lost in straddle selling. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points to 4.49 d.

East Indian cotton futures gained 9 points and Egyptian contracts advanced 7 to 8 points. The Alexandria Cotton Exchange remained steady and prices closed at a rise of 32 to 12 points.

declined on heavy hedge-selling. Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under: "We think big crop estimates about discounted, and investment buying advisable on all setbacks."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 7.	
October	5.59-10
December	5.71-11
January	5.82-10
March	6.01-08
May	6.20-11
July	6.37-09
Middling Spot	5.75-10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 7.	
October	5.58-08
December	5.70-10
Middling Spot	5.43-08

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 7.	
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	55,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	3,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 7.	
BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.84
Fine (Good Staple)	3.96
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.08
OOMRA—	
Good	3.46
Fully Good	3.56
Fine	3.71
BENGAL—	
Good	3.31
Fully Good	3.41
Fine	3.51
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.41
Fine	3.51
Superfine	3.61

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 7.	
SAKELLARIDIS—	
October	6.61
November	6.77
January	6.87
March	6.97
May	7.07
July	7.20
F G F Spot	7.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct. 7.	
Opening	4.14-11
Closing	4.07-07
October	4.09-08
November	4.14-08
January	4.18-08
February	4.22-08
March	4.28-08
April	4.31-09
May	4.34-09
June	4.38-09
July	4.41-10
August	4.43-10
September	4.45-10
October	4.45-10
Middling Spot	4.49-13

LONDON SILVER

Liverpool, Oct. 7.	
Silver: Very little doing.	
Spot 16 7/8	
Forward 17	

GOLD

Liverpool, Oct. 7.	
Bar Gold Fine per oz.	45-5-8
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4	
Interest 7 days' market loans 4 3/4	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Oct. 8.	
Bales	
Khondeish	261
Central India	271
Hyderabad/Gaonani	103
Bihar	967
Central Provinces	301
Dholera	345
Rajputana	80
Sind-Punjab	1,212
Broach	633
Compta/Dharwar	189
Cotton	4,637
Wheat	10,788
Lseed	592
Rape, Rai & Mustards	9
Gingellyseeds	253
Poppyseeds	98
Groundnuts	13,400
Castor-seeds	11,019
Rice	3,655
Myrabollam	2,735
Cottonseeds	1,166
Gram	1,239
Joovar	4,820
Barley	4,400
Bajree	1,045
Tons	
Coal	990

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, October 8.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT:—
Oct. 4sh. 3-18d. 3/8d. Up.
Decr. 4sh. 6-14d. 5/8d. Up.
March 4sh. 9-18d. 5/8d. Up.

CHICAGO WHEAT:—
Decr. Dol. 46-1/4 —3/4.
March Dol. 48-3/4 —7/8.
May Dol. 50-1/4 —7/8.

LONDON LINSEED:—
October 48-7-6 —2sh. Gd.
Market:—Quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED:—
Novr. 11.15 8 Up.
Febry. 10.87 2 Up.
Market:—Quiet.

LONDON LINSEED OIL:—
Octr. Decr. 15sh. 4-1/2d. —1-1/2d.
Jan/Apr. 16sh. 10-1/2d. —1-1/2d.

NEW YORK SUGAR:—
Decr. 1.37 —3.
March 1.35 —1.
May 1.37 —3.

WHEAT CABLE (Chicago):—
"Prices advanced on unfavourable weather in South-west and Commission House buying; but later declined on lower outside markets and realizing. Closed barely steady."

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 8.
B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Oct.
15 Nov.
Banks selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks selling T T 1/5 23/32 Nov.

Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16.
Banks buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8.

Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8.
Nov.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32.

Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 356.
Banks selling T T 154.
Banks buying T T 346.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 692.
Banks buying D D 692.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 176 nominal.
Banks selling 60 days 160.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 86-5-8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 113-1-4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 158-1-8.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 68.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.85 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 5/8 8th inst.

Japan/London 2/6 1/2 7th inst.
London/Paris 90.50 7th inst.
London/Belgium 27.50 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.25 7th inst.

London/Italy 75.50 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Steady.

Gold 45-8-3 6th inst. 45-5-8
7th inst.

Silver London Ready 16 7/8 6th inst. 16 7/8 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 6th inst. 17 7th inst.

Silver New York Ready 29 6th inst. 29 3/8 7th inst.
London D discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 p.c. 6th inst. 5 3/4 p.c. 7th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 p.c. 6th inst. 6 3/16 p.c. 7th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money: Call 5 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 6 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 8.
Oct. 92.30 plus 0.80
Jan. 98.90 —0.20
April 97.40 —0.60

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.
Receipts to date 7-10-31 1931-32 17,430,000, 1930-31 29,700,000.
Receipts Yesterday 7-10-31 1931-32 55,000, 1930-31 69,000.

Exports to date 7-10-31 1931-32 98,000, 1930-31 140,000.
Stock at Ports 2-10-31 1931-32 331,800, 1930-31 272,300.

Stock Interior Towns 2-10-31 1931-32 945,000, 1930-31 949,000.
Stock Liverpool 2-10-31 1931-32 789,000, 1930-31 732,000.

Visible Supply 2-10-31 1931-32 577,900, 1930-31 515,000.
Quantity in Sight 2-10-31 1931-32 210,500, 1930-31 335,900.

Quantity out of Sight 2-10-31 1931-31 163,000, 1930-31 130,900.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

Bank Bills 3 months 5 3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 6 3/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 5/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Liverpool, Oct. 7.	
T T London on Berlin 16.68	
T T London on Amsterdam 6.60	
T T London on Brussels 27.50	
T T London on Madrid 43.12	
T T London on Milan 75.50	
T T London on Bern 19.75	
T T London on Paris 93.37	
T T London on Prague 132.00	

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Oct. 8.
Unicoi, Linger, New York.
Ellora, Chandler, Karachi.
Cian Matheson, Brown, Liverpool.
Gavassoppa, Brook, Moumeih.
Stozenfels, Frisins, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES

Oct. 9.
City of Marseilles, Obson, Karachi.

LOADING

Oct. 8.
Steamer Yamagata Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Stolzenfels for Hamburg.

Steamer Ehrenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Essen for Hamburg.
Steamer Khardalla for Durban.
Steamer Vana for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.
S S Mooltan:—The P & O S N Company's English mail steamer, Mooltan arrived in harbour yesterday at (11 p.m.) from London with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, a general cargo and 443 passengers.

S S Unicoi:—The L. Edward Ltd. Steamer, Unicoi, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Company's steamer, Ellora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cian Matheson:—The J F Company's steamer, C. An Matheson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Gavassoppa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gavassoppa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muselmeh, with a general cargo.

S S Stolzenfels:—The L. Edwards Ltd. steamer Stolzenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S City of Marseilles:—The K N Company's steamer, City of Marseilles, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

Bombay, Oct. 8.
ALEXANDRA DOCK

2. Ranchi, London, 24-10, M. M. and Co.
4. Kaga Maru, Japan, 14-10, N Y Kaisha.

12. City of Marseilles, Karachi, 9-10, K. Nixon and Co.
13. Acasta, Saban, 8-10, Burmah Shell.

16. Himalaya, Trieste, 12-10, L T & M Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2. Sumatra Maru, Kobe 10-10 O S Kaisha.

4. Varela, Busrah, 9-10 M M & Co.

5. Yamagata Maru Kobe 18-10 N Y Kaisha.

10/11. Quila, Rangoon 11-10 M. M. and Co.

12. Kidderpore, Japan, 10-10 M M & Co.

14. Lalita M coast 10-10 Malabar S S Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

A. Saddle M Coast 9-10 National S S Co.

D/E Jehangir, Jeddah, 8-10, T. Nissim and Co.

F. Jalajoyi Calcutta, 15-10, S S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mooltan 9-10, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 15-10, P & O S N Co.

Strathmaver 23-10, P & O S N Co.
Chitral 25-10, P & O S N Co.

Ranpura 30-10, P & O S N Co.

FROM ELYMOUTH.
Warfield, 11-10, M. M. & Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Agra, 11-10, L. Edwards Ltd.

Sumatra, 12-10, L. Edwards Ltd.

Japan, 23-12, L. Edwards Ltd.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Blountfontain, 10-10, K N Co.

C/o Nagpur, 29-10, K N Co.

C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.

Britannia, 17-10, G T Co.

California, 9-11, G T Co.

Elysia, 2-11, G T Co.

Castalia, 30-11, G T Co.

City of Edinburgh 16-10, F F Campbell Co.

Yomachichi 5-11, L. Edwards Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Tokiwa Maru, 16-10, N Y Kaisha.

Tango Maru, 30-10, N Y Kaisha.

Hague Maru 10-10 O S Kaisha.

Havre Maru 25-10 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Murrumbidgee 25-10 P & O S N Co.

Comorin, 9/10/31, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Khardalla, 10-10, M M & Co.

Kenya 20-10 M M & Co.

FROM JAVA.
Inda 21-10, M. Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.
Comorin 10-10, P & O S N Co.

Viceroy of India 17-10 P & O S N Co.

Ranchi, 24-10 P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Senicoi N F L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels N F L Edward Ltd.

Essen N F Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.
Kidderpore, 10-10, P & O S N Co.

Sumatra Maru 10-10 O S Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, N F O S Kaisha.

Yamagata Maru 18-10 F N Y Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.
Khardalla 22-10 M M & Co.

FOR BUSRAH.
Varela, 9-10 M M & Co.

Bunkura 14-10 M M & Co.

Vasna 10-10 M M & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 12-10 L T Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalajoyi NF, S S N Co.

Nirpura, NF, M M Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Stolzenfels N F L Edward Ltd.

FOR RANGOON.
Quila 11-10 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
Comorin P & O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
Unicoi L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels L Edward Ltd.

Essen Volkart Bros.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Kidderpore, P & O S N Co.

Sumatra Maru, O S Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, N Y Kaisha.

Yamagata Maru N Y Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.
Himalaya L T Co.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bankura M M & Co.

Vasna M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalajoyi S S N Co.

Nirpura, M M & Co.

220 bales, cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Suez:—9 bales cotton yarn A. El Ejel.

JUPITER
GENERAL

has various schemes of
LIFE INSURANCE to
suit all.

J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1931.

JUPITER
GENERAL

will gladly supply full
particulars about life in-
surance for mere asking
J10

Colourless Bureau Report.

16 1/4 MILLIONS BALES CROP

Bountiful Nature To Rescue Of U.S.A. Farmers.

PRICES SHOW NO APPRECIABLE CHANGE

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)
Bombay, Oct. 8.
11 P.M.
The cotton market although remained closed during the day, there was unusual enthusiasm at night in the Sheik Memon Street. Hundreds of cotton operators, brokers, jobbers and merchants assembled to digest the U. S. Bureau Report. To-day the third forecast was to be issued by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Agricultural Department.
ADVANCE ESTIMATES.
Advance private estimates were inclined to look for a yield of 15,900,000 bales of American Cotton. Ideal weather responsible for such a big crop.
HOPES AND FEARS.
With hopes and fears, business in the local cotton market commenced at Rs. 164 3/4 for Broach A.M. delivery. It was a keen contest between Bulls and Bears and both the parties were strong in their expectations to knock down few thousands in way of profit.
BULLS TO THE FOREFRONT.
Weakness of sterling to dollars and steady Liverpool cables induced Bulls to take possession of the cotton ring. Free buying quickly put up prices to Rs. 166. At this level there was a halt, a feeling of nervousness prevailed which put down prices back to Rs. 165.
BEARS HAVE THEIR TURN.
In the meantime, the New York cotton market opened quiet at a decline of 9 points and later cables showed a further decline with prices 12 points under previous closing. Bears took no time in smashing the bold front of the market and prices eased off to Rs. 163.
DISAPPOINTMENT TO BULLS.
At this level, there was a stoppage of business and the Bureau

Report was eagerly awaited. The Bureau Report was received with utter disappointment to Bulls as the crop was officially estimated at 162,84,000 bales.
12-12 MILLION BALES.
This season the acreage under cotton cultivation was reduced by 10 per cent and there was a decrease of 38 per cent in the use of fertilizers. This state of affair with normal weather created a belief for 12-12 million bales crop during the early part of the planting season. But the nature was merciful to cotton growers and increased the yield by about 25 per cent. This means that farmers are getting more money for the entire crop even though the level of cotton prices has reached low level not seen during the last 30 years.

REACTION IN LOCAL MARKET.
There was anxious liquidation and prices in the local market were quoted at Rs. 160. A large turnover of business took place at Rs. 159 3/4 before receipt of New York prices.
The condition of the crop was 69 1/2 per cent normal and the ginning to the end of the last month amounted to 5,408,000 bales.
A COLOURLESS REPORT.
For practical purposes the Bureau report was colourless and neither Bulls nor Bears had a reason to be nervous. The New York Cotton futures market reopened after the Bureau report with a decline of 24 points, but good trade demand short covering improved prices of 16 points leaving a net decline of 8 points. This news imparted steady tone to the market and prices rallied to Rs. 161 1/2. The market remained stationary at this level. Later the market improved to Rs. 163 towards the close at 11

JOINT VS. SEPARATE ELECTORATES.
Discussion At E. I. Association Meeting
LONDON, Oct. 6.
Joint and Separate electorates were discussed at a meeting of the East India Association to-day. A paper was read by Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan on Muslim demands, in which he emphasised that the Muslims desired to advance the common interests and attain responsible self-government, but there was the insistent need for safeguarding their religion, culture, education and political rights.

This view was stressed by a number of speakers, including Messrs. Shaikat Ali and Hidayat Husain.
Sir Prabhshankar Pattani also agreed to the necessity of protecting the Mussalman's fundamental rights; but affirmed that insistence on separate electorates would be a blunder.
Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, replying, pointed out that Muslims agreed that provision for separate electorates should be subject to a referendum, but expressed confidence that the Muslims' vote would be overwhelming in favour of it.

Gandhiji, this evening, attended a meeting of the Friends of India League.—R. T. Special.

MADRAS.—Counting of votes in the Council of State bye-election took place on Wednesday afternoon, and Mr. Y. Ranganayakulu was declared elected.—A.P.
Rangoon.—Four rebels were arrested in a village in Pegu where an attempt to commit dacoity was frustrated by police.—A.P.

NEW DELHI, October 6.
Dr. Ansari, President of the Nationalist Muslim Party in a statement to the Associated Press, explaining the position of his party regarding communal conversation in London, says:—
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GERMANY'S UNEMPLOYED LEGIONS

Financial Position Worsens

DEFICIT OF 150 MILLION MARKS FEARED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.
Berlin.—The parlous state of Germany is indicated by an official estimate that there will probably be 6,500,000 unemployed in Germany this winter. The financial position of Germany considerably worsened in September. Most of the savings on the Hoover Memorandum Plan—theoretically estimated at 1,200 million marks—have been absorbed by a heavy fall in revenue from taxation, and the country's finances are further embarrassed owing to the impossibility of disposing of at present 150 million State Railway preference shares as provided for in the Budget. Nobody has any money to spare for such investments at present. So there will be anyhow a temporary deficit of 150 million marks.

JOINT VS. SEPARATE ELECTORATES.
Discussion At E. I. Association Meeting

LONDON, Oct. 6.
Joint and Separate electorates were discussed at a meeting of the East India Association to-day. A paper was read by Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan on Muslim demands, in which he emphasised that the Muslims desired to advance the common interests and attain responsible self-government, but there was the insistent need for safeguarding their religion, culture, education and political rights.

This view was stressed by a number of speakers, including Messrs. Shaikat Ali and Hidayat Husain.
Sir Prabhshankar Pattani also agreed to the necessity of protecting the Mussalman's fundamental rights; but affirmed that insistence on separate electorates would be a blunder.
Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, replying, pointed out that Muslims agreed that provision for separate electorates should be subject to a referendum, but expressed confidence that the Muslims' vote would be overwhelming in favour of it.

Gandhiji, this evening, attended a meeting of the Friends of India League.—R. T. Special.

MADRAS.—Counting of votes in the Council of State bye-election took place on Wednesday afternoon, and Mr. Y. Ranganayakulu was declared elected.—A.P.
Rangoon.—Four rebels were arrested in a village in Pegu where an attempt to commit dacoity was frustrated by police.—A.P.

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UNHAPPY BURMA.

Dacoities And Murders Continue

RANGOON, Oct. 7.

A series of dacoities, some of them committed by rebels and others by local criminals, are reported from Insein, Tharawaddy, Henzada, Pegu and Maubun, while murders are reported from Thayetmyo and Minbu.

In Henzada the dacoits were faced by the villagers with the result that they had to retreat without any loot.

In Pegu the attempt of the dacoits was frustrated by the police who made four arrests.
A story of rebel atrocity comes from Thayetmyo where six rebels one night appeared suddenly in a Burman's house and took the bread-winner away in spite of the wife's entreaties. They murdered him after keeping him in custody for a fortnight, in a spirit of sheer wantonness.—A. P.

CESAREWITCH ACCEPTORS & CALL-OVER

COPYRIGHT.

LONDON, October 7.

The following are final acceptors for the Cesarewitch with their weights: Old Orkney 813; Noble Star 812; Arctic Star 85; The Chateau Second 83; Insurance 83; Oletta 82; Friendship 81; Truncheon 713; Jugo 712; Leonidas Second 711; Prince Paradise 710; Sonamint 710; Cacao 709; Six Wheeler 709; Salome 707; Sandals 707; Blue Vision 705; Joyous Greeting 704; Khoresheed 704; Riborough 703; Notice Board 702; Leonard 701; British Sailor 613; Barnhill 613; Summer Princess 612; Timber 610; Advancer 610; Bally Murphy 609; Stolen Flame 609; Chelmarrh 607; Ballyscanlon 607.

Acceptors total 31.

BEAUFORT CLUB CALL-OVER.

The following is the Beaufort Club call over on the Cesarewitch:—
9 to 1 against Friendship offered, 10 to 1 taken; 10 to 7 against Khoresheed; 100 to 9 against Noble Star taken and offered; 100 to 9 against Blue Vision offered, 100 to 8 taken; 100 to 6 against Sonamint taken and offered; 100 to 6 against Trichsteau offered, 20 to 1 taken; 100 to 1 against Truncheon taken and offered; 20 to 1 against Summer Princess offered; 25 to 1 against Prince Paradise and Notice Board taken and offered; 33 to 1 against Sandals taken and offered.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.
Cambridgeshire.—100 to 9 against the Field offered.—Reuter.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS READY TO SERVE AS PEACEMAKERS

Dr. Ansari's Statement

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PT. ARJUN LALL SETHI ARRESTED

Sequel To Kisan Conference Address

(From A Correspondent.)

BEAWARE, Oct. 7.
Considerable sensation was caused in the Madar Bate business quarters, Ajmer, on the arrest of Pandit Arjun Lall Sethi early this morning under Section 108 of the C. P. Code for his Presidential speech in the Kisan Conference at Beaware. He was removed from Ajmer in a police lorry to be produced before the Sub-Divisional Officer, Beaware, where immediately on his arrival the news spread like a wild fire and a large number of people came towards the Court. In the Court room only 25 visitors were admitted. Mirza Abdul Quadir Beg has been called to conduct the defence.

SITUATION IN KASHMIR.

SRINAGAR, Oct. 7.
The Publicity Officer, Srinagar, has issued the following communiqué:—
At present there are 365 Red-shirts detained at Suchetgarh, 229 at Ranbisinghpura, 32 at Satiwari and 127 at Jammu. So far no clash has been reported between the Jathas and the State Police, and the Military. There was a clash between certain villagers on the Jammu border and a Jatha which trespassed into their fields, but details are not available. Twenty men who attempted to enter the State at Kohala, were arrested by the Rawalpindi authorities as they were blocking traffic.—A. P.

6 INJURED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Belgaum Forest Officer's Critical Condition.

BEAWARE, Oct. 6.
(By Mail.)

A serious motor accident occurred on Sunday resulting in injuries to six persons.
It appears that a private touring car containing men, women and children and including Mr. F. A. B. Coelho, Divisional Forest Officer, Belgaum, was proceeding from Belgaum to Saundatti when, at about 12-30 p.m. and at a place 35 miles from Belgaum, one of the tyres suddenly burst, and as the car began to swing heavily, Mr. Coelho, who was himself driving stopped the car dead. But the occupants, it is stated, received such a violent jerk on account of the car being abruptly stopped that almost all of them were badly thrown out with the result that six of them including Mr. and Mrs. Coelho were injured while the children had a miraculous escape.

All of them were immediately removed to the Belgaum Civil Hospital. Three of the injured are rather serious while the condition of Mr. Coelho is very critical.—A. P.

Gandhi Jayanti In Muland.
(From A Correspondent.)
MULUND, Oct. 7.
Gandhiji's birthday was celebrated here last Sunday. A life size portrait of the Mahatma bedecked with handspun yarn garlands and flowers in a decorated motor car was carried in a procession round the important streets of the Suburb. Ghatkopar Congress Committee Band was in attendance and played choice music all along the route. The procession was well attended. Special thanks for success of the function are due to Shrimati Devika Bai Kuvaji a Desh Sevika of Mulund. She rendered all possible help and took great pains to make the function a grand success.

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